

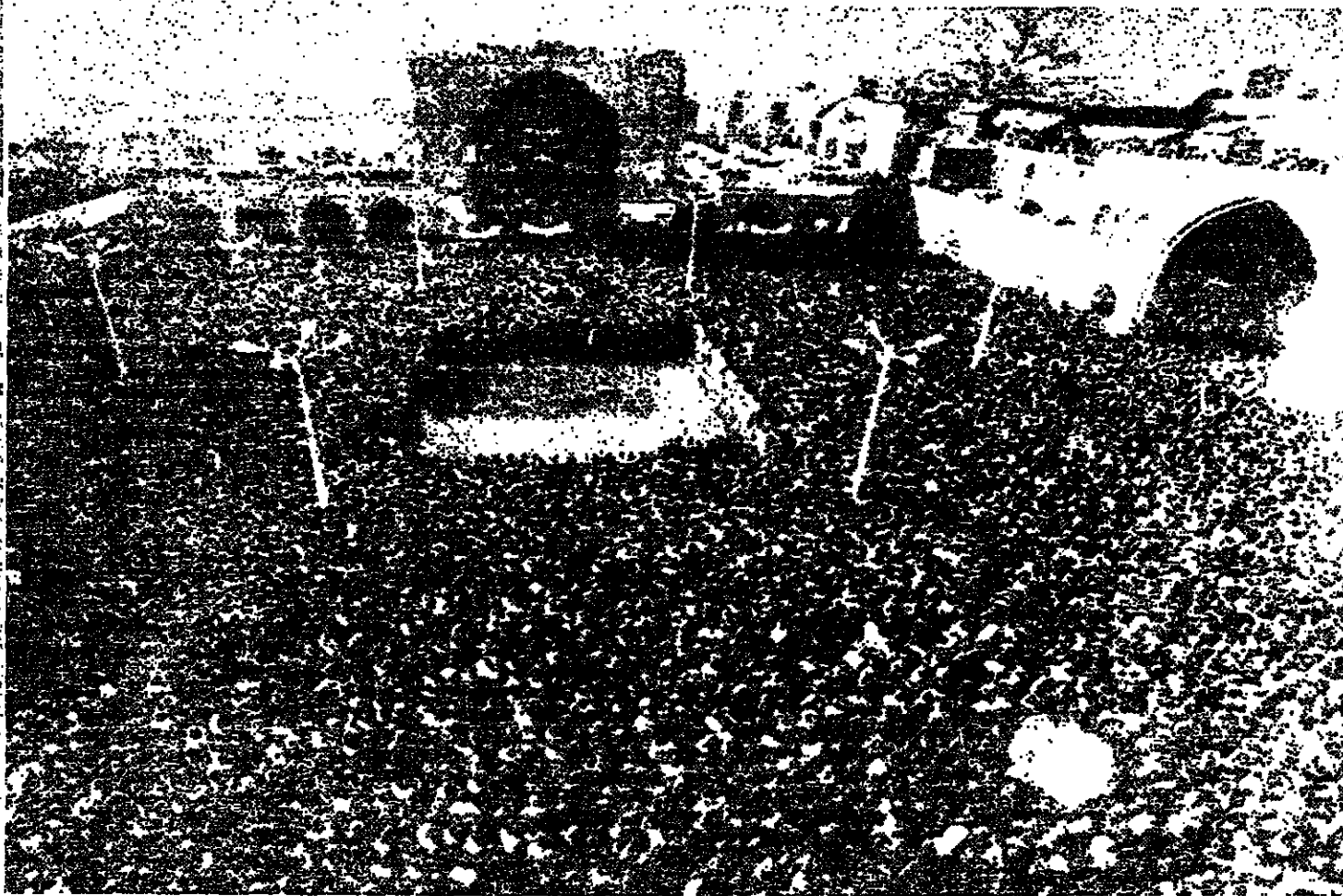
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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1979

Established 1887



Chanting "Long live Khomeini" and "Death to the shah," a crowd gathered before mosque in Tehran's bazaar yesterday.

Carter Maintains Withdrawal Plans

Estimate of North Korean Strength Grows

By Don Oberdorfer
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (WP) — Two weeks ago there were reports in the press that President Carter's plan to withdraw U.S. ground troops from South Korea had been complicated by a new factor — an intelligence estimate of the size of North Korea's army. The full dimension of that new estimate is this: The U.S. Army and the CIA now believe North Korea has the fifth largest ground army in the world, a startling show of strength by a nation of only 17 million persons. The new assessment, now in the final stages of interagency review, credits North Korea with a ground force of 560,000 to 600,000 men, about one-fourth larger than previously reported. The information has stiffened the resistance of some members of Congress and elements of military and civilian officialdom to the planned phased withdrawal of ground troops from South Korea by 1982. The first withdrawal of 3,600 troops took place last fall, and 4,400 are to be withdrawn this year, leaving about 27,000 ground troops and 7,000 Air Force personnel.

View From the Top
But Mr. Carter, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and several other senior officials at political levels are reported to be leaning to the view that the intelligence estimates do not fundamentally alter the situation on the ground in Korea, and therefore do not require major change in the withdrawal program. Mr. Carter proposed the Korean pullout in the early stages of his presidential campaign and has been its strongest governmental advocate since taking office. He is reported to view the intelligence data as only one of many relevant factors, including the large and growing economic margin South Korea has over North Korea.

The position of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, which informally discussed the data with Mr. Brown last week, is of crucial importance. The uniformed chiefs acquiesced in the withdrawal program with reluctance two years ago, but only on

certain conditions. One was that the military balance in the divided peninsula not be adversely affected. An explicit premise of Mr. Carter's withdrawal, according to informed officials, was that South Korea be able to contain an invasion from the North without the help of U.S. ground troops, provided there is timely warning and that U.S. airpower can be used. A sharp increase in the estimate of North Korea's military power compared with that of the South casts doubt on that premise. At a minimum, the new data provides the political and policy justification, if one is desired, for taking a new look at the Carter initiative. The report that gave rise to the governmental stir originated a year ago with a handful of U.S. Army photo interpreters in the Washington area poring over blown-up aerial pictures of North Korea. After laborious study, the analysts reportedly identified about 2,600 North Korean tanks rather than the nearly 2,000 tanks previously credited to Pyongyang's forces. These findings set off a major study by the Army to translate the

increase in tanks and other material into a new estimate of troops. Eventually, 40 analysts were assigned to the review of North Korean military strength. The findings also generated an order by CIA Director Stansfield Turner last May that the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency make independent studies of North Korean military capabilities as a check of the Army's findings. The final consolidated estimate is not yet finished, but officials agree that it will show the North increase in tanks and other material into a new estimate of troops. Eventually, 40 analysts were assigned to the review of North Korean military strength. The findings also generated an order by CIA Director Stansfield Turner last May that the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency make independent studies of North Korean military capabilities as a check of the Army's findings. The final consolidated estimate is not yet finished, but officials agree that it will show the North

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As Violence Continues Shah Is Expected to Leave Iran Today for Egypt, U.S.

By Thomas Kent
TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (AP) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, his power crumbling and many of his people rejecting in his downfall, will leave Iran tomorrow for Egypt and the United States, informed sources said today. Many expect his journey to end in permanent exile. Officials in Cairo said the shah will meet tomorrow in the southern Egyptian town of Aswan with President Anwar Sadat. The sources here confirmed that the 59-year-old monarch would travel to Aswan and then on to the United States. But further details of his plans were not known. The monarch's two youngest children, Ali Reza and Leyla, and his mother-in-law, Farideh Bibi, today left Iran, reportedly for the United States. They were accompanied by Gen. Hashemi Najad, commander of the Imperial Guard, and Abolftah Tahai, undersecretary of the Ministry of Courts. A spokesman for Mr. Sadat said the Egyptian leader wants to thank the shah for his economic support of Egypt in the past. The shah also was one of the few leaders in the Middle East to back Mr. Sadat's peace initiative with Israel. Political violence erupted anew as Iran awaited the uncertainties of a post-shah era. Among at least 18 persons reported killed in two days of bloodshed was a former U.S. Air Force colonel, Martin Berkowitz, 53, of San Francisco, the second American slain in 12 months of nationwide turmoil. Support for Premier The Iranian Senate hastily gave its endorsement today to the new government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar and the lower house of Parliament was expected to vote its approval tomorrow. The shah is scheduled to hold a news conference tomorrow morning, apparently just before flying out of the country. By leaving, the shah will clear the way for Mr. Bakhtiar to take full control of the nation. But the new premier must overcome the political stigma of having been chosen by the shah and must deal with the powerful Muslim religious leaders, chiefly the exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who want to establish an Islamic republic of their design. More than 100,000 jubilant Iranians converged on Tehran's main bazaar district today, chanting "Death to the shah!" and "Long live, Khomeini!" Government troops, standing by and not trying to stop the demonstration, were showered with flowers and kisses by the demonstrators. No major bloodshed was reported in Tehran, but reports reaching the capital said at least 17 persons were killed yesterday in violence in 21 towns and cities, and at least one death was reported today. More than 1,500 persons are estimated to have been killed in the yearlong political upheaval. The newspaper Kayhan said Mr. Berkowitz, identified as head of a copper-mining firm called Parson-Jordan Co., apparently was stabbed last night in the kitchen of his home in the southeast city of Kerman. The paper said his killers scrawled the words "Go Back To Your Country" on a wall of the house before escaping.

For him to return. He has named a regency council to act for him during his absence, but its power remains questionable. The apparent end of the shah's 37-year reign was engineered by a broad-based opposition movement of orthodox Muslims, who contended that his Westernization of Iran eroded the country's traditional Islamic values, and political opposition that demanded an end to his autocratic power. Ayatollah Khomeini, who is head of Iran's dominant Shiite Muslim sect and resides in France, has denounced Mr. Bakhtiar's government as "illegitimate" because it was formed with the approval of the shah. During the Senate debate today, the new premier said he was in constant contact with religious leaders, including Khomeini. "If he does not have favorable (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



The Shah of Iran

Merchants Key to Shah Opposition

Iran's Bazaars Reveal Power

By Don A. Schanche
TEHRAN, Jan. 15 — One of the most powerful men among those trying to push Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from his Persian Throne is a quiet shoemaker from the Tehran bazaar of whom few Iranians — and probably not even the shah — have ever heard. His name is Haj Mahmoud Many. He is about 65 years old and appears to be too humble and unassuming, partly because he dresses as if from a Salvation Army rack, to wield the kind of power that may tumble a dynasty. Yet Mr. Many, along with four other chiefs of the mystery-shrouded Bazaar Merchants Association, commands enough emotional and commercial resources to mobilize the nation's Shia Muslim religious leaders, to put thousands of riotous demonstrators quickly into the streets and, perhaps, to challenge the fate of the Iranian nation. To understand his power base and its influence on the crisis in Iran, according to a Faris-speaking U.S. political scientist here, one must recognize the three basic institutions that historically have held the country together. First was the monarchy, which commanded the military and the national treasury, including its oil revenues. Second was the Shiite Muslim faith, espoused by more than 9 out of 10 Iranians. Shiite Muslims sometimes have been influenced to the point of martyrdom by the loose hierarchy of religious leaders. And third was the bazaar, the commercial and financial core of every Iranian city, which until recently handled a third of the nation's imports, most of its non-petroleum exports and two-thirds of its retail trade. Virtually every bazaar in Iran has been closed by order of Mr. Many and his four colleagues through most of the days of political, social and economic chaos that followed demonstrations throughout the country in early November. Mobs of "luti" (thuggish) have been recruited almost daily from the bazaar to join students demonstrating in the streets. Tens of millions of dollars have poured from the bazaar to Shiite religious leaders, who, in order to continue their implacable opposition to the shah, required vast sums to provide food, clothing and shelter for the people who have joined the religious demonstrations. According to the political scientist, who asked not to be identified because he must remain anonymous in order to continue his research in Iran, the bazaar, with its mysterious leadership and complex organization, has orchestrated and financed most of the popular revolution against the Pahlavi dynasty. To Western eyes, accustomed to the commercial and financial worlds of multinational corporations, international banks and profit-centered independent industries, the peculiarly Oriental institution of the bazaar would seem incapable of mustering such power. Film Setting The very word bazaar conjures images of murky alleys populated by small shopkeepers with awaricious eyes on every passing pocketbook. People like them have been favorite minor characters in dozens of spy thrillers and mystery films. The setting, especially in the capital city of Tehran, reinforces the fictional image. Once a mud-walled trading post around which Tehran sprung up less than two centuries ago, the bazaar is now 6 square miles in size. Almost entirely roofed over, it contains in its labyrinth of unmapped streets, alleys and passageways, an estimated 60,000 shops that in normal times have delighted tourists shopping for bargains in exotic Persian rugs and artifacts. To outward appearances, the bazaar, as the merchants and their families are called, also fits the fictional image. Most look and act like humble shopkeepers, living hand-to-mouth in dimly lighted store fronts. They are linked — one shop to another, one street to another — in a web of commerce.

Fighting Reported in Eastern Provinces

Afghan Rebels Counting on Outside Aid

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 15 (AP) — Anti-Communist guerrillas are fighting troops of Afghanistan's pro-Soviet government in the country's rugged eastern provinces, and the fate of the rebels hinges on whether they can get outside help, rebel sources say. "We have a lot of people who are ready to fight," said Sibtullah Mojaddedi, chief of an Afghan exile group backing the rebels. "Each has a gun but they have no ammunition so they cannot move." The rebels claim they killed or captured more than 1,000 government soldiers in recent months in the eastern provinces of Kandahar, Paktia, Nangarhar and Konar, a mountainous belt along the Pakistani frontier. Diplomats in Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, say that the Afghan government of President Nur Mohammed Taraki that took power in a coup last April is "terribly concerned" about the fighting, which is said to be heaviest in the Nooristan region of northern Konar province. It is difficult to piece together an accurate picture of the mountain war in the remote region beyond the Khyber Pass. Unconfirmed reports speak of skirmishes, rebel attacks on Soviet advisers attached to the Afghan Army and air strikes, apparently mounted by the government. "There's no question but that a medium-level insurgency is under way," said a source who asked not to be identified, like most others interviewed. Mr. Mojaddedi's National Front for the Rescue of Afghanistan, an umbrella organization of several groups of exiles in Pakistan, asserts that more than a third of Konar province is in the hands of anti-government Nooristani tribesmen. "Nooristan has always been a very difficult place to control," an informant said. "There has been trouble there on and off for the past 15 years and previous regimes have ended up giving it a certain amount of autonomy." The fair-skinned Nooristanis — (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Carter Selects Woodcock as Envoy to China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP) — President Carter announced today that he is nominating Leonard Woodcock, former president of the United Auto Workers Union, to be the first U.S. ambassador to China. Mr. Carter's move was expected because Mr. Woodcock has served as head of the U.S. liaison office in China since June 1977. A native of Providence, R.I., Mr. Woodcock was with the auto workers union from 1940 until 1977. He was president of the union for several years, starting in 1970, when after Reuther, the former president was killed in an airplane crash. The State Department said Saturday that Alfred Atherton Jr., the assistant secretary of state on the Middle East, would head a delegation to Israel and Egypt this week to clear the way for a resumption of negotiations, which have been stalled because of disagreements about treaty language. The president said that the State Department's Middle East delegation would try to resolve the remaining

To Insure Supply of Food and Vital Supplies

Britain Weighs State of Emergency as Strikes Grow

LONDON, Jan. 15 (UPI) — Striking truck drivers tightened their economic blockade today, and the government said it would call in troops and proclaim a state of emergency if strike pickets halt food and other vital supplies. But, in announcing this to Parliament, Home Secretary Merlyn Rees said the situation does not yet warrant such action. "Should priority arrangements [with the unions] fail to insure the supply of food and other necessities of life, we shall be ready to call on the assistance of the services and to proclaim a state of emergency," Mr. Rees said. "But it is clear that the government will not only restrict the armed services from their normal duties but would not improve the present situation." Under a state of emergency, which would have to be approved by Parliament within a month after its proclamation, the government could take powers to use troops, requisition trucks, automobiles and buildings and apply similar emergency measures. It last was proclaimed during a crippling coal miners' strike in 1974 which forced the country onto a three-day work week. The truck drivers' strike has forced firms to close for lack of raw materials, piled up exports and imports of goods and posed a threat to the nation's food supplies. The Confederation of British Industry, which represents 10,000 industrial firms, estimated that 120,000 workers have already been laid off as a result of the blockading of ports and factories by strikers. It predicted that the total will rise above 1 million within days. But Mr. Rees said there would be no advantage in proclaiming a state of emergency unless, and until, the powers it would give would enable the government to supply the nation's vital requirements more effectively. "No contingency measures open to the government will significantly ease the disruption of industry or reduce the number of men laid off as a result of these disputes," Mr. Rees said. "However, contingency plans have been made covering a wide range of possible situations and could be brought into operation at short notice," he said. The national walkout by 100,000 truckers was called last week to back a 22-percent pay demand. Employers have refused to go above 15 percent, which itself is three times higher than the 5 percent anti-inflation norm fixed by Prime Minister James Callaghan. In addition, the union representing 28,000 locomotive engineers ordered a shutdown of the state-run railroad system tomorrow and Thursday to back a claim for a 10-percent pay bonus on top of anything else gained in full pay negotiations this spring. London hotels reported full bookings by commuters likely to be hit by the walkout. Police opened extra parking places in London parks. London's traffic wardens, an auxiliary police force who hand out parking tickets, held a half-day strike this morning. So did staff at all London museums, forcing their shutdown for the rest of the day. In Lancashire, a northwestern industrial area, thousands of homes were without water because of a walkout by water and sewage workers. Other groups threatening national strikes included coal miners, garbage collectors, electricity and gas workers, grave diggers and water and sewage workers. Mr. Callaghan met for two hours with his Cabinet this morning and heard reports from Mr. Rees and Transport Secretary William Rodgers about the impact of the strikes. The Confederation of British Industry has complained angrily about widespread "secondary picketing" of plants not directly involved in the disputes. This had led to a tougher blockade of ports, factories and storage depots. The Confederation also reported continued halting of food supplies by truckers' pickets. Both the Confederation and the Conservative opposition have called on the Labor government to outlaw this. But it has refused to do so for fear of angering the unions. The Conservatives planned to demand a census vote against the government in Parliament tomorrow. Officials said the government is working on a new package of long-term measures designed to restore industrial peace and check the threat of renewed high inflation. Among these were said to be tougher price controls on firms which bow to union demands and give high pay increases.

S. Africans, Rebels Clash Near Botswana

PRETORIA, South Africa, Jan. 15 (AP) — South African police clashed with eight black infiltrators yesterday near the Botswana border, police reported today. They said one guerrilla was killed, one was taken prisoner and the rest probably fled back across the border. Police said the shootout took place on a farm about three kilometers inside the border near the town of Dederpoort. No police casualties were reported.

But Party Still Decides

China Begins to Establish More Liberal Law System

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Jan. 15 (WP) — China is beginning to move toward a more equitable legal system, with public trials and trained defense attorneys, but lengthy conversations here reveal a great gap between popular demands for more human rights and the policy of the Communist Party.

In a wide-ranging exchange with U.S. journalists, two law experts from Peking University refused to concede that China's most famous political prisoners — the infamous "Gang of Four" — had any right to a speedy or open trial until the party decided it was ready for one. As the Carter administration prepares to discuss its human-rights concerns with visiting Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the chance for any real understanding on such matters seems slight.

Instead, the Chinese seem to be trying to patch up, bit by bit, a legal fabric ripped to shreds by two decades of political typhoons. Trials are opening to the public again, except in cases of national security or sexual offenses. Universities are training lawyers to replace amateur defense counsel. Persons at the bottom, even political outcasts like former landlords, are being given hope of fairer treatment, but high political prisoners like the Gang of Four are still considered beyond any rules.

The gang includes four former Politburo members, led by Chiang Ching, the widow of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who were arrested in 1976 for allegedly trying to take over the government. Prof. Shen Chung-ling and lecturer Wu Hsiung-ying, both of Peking University's Law School, confirmed here that no criminal charges have been filed against the four and they have not had a trial. Yet the two law experts insisted their arrest was justified because it was "the will of the people."

Support of the People
"How did anyone at the time know it was the will of the people?" a U.S. listener asked. It took much of the rest of a morning to arrive at an answer vaguely comprehensible to minds used to Western standards of law. It was the people's will because people supported the arrests after they were made. Earlier arrests and purges, such as those suffered by Mr. Teng, turned out not to be the people's will because people did not support them after they had been announced.

The party is the representative of the proletariat and "the law is the embodiment of the party's policy," said Prof. Shen. Despite the moves toward reforms, the law remains only what the party says it is.

"They are trying to avoid the worst abuses of the nightmare of the last several years," said Harvard Law School Prof. Jerome Cohen in an interview in Hong Kong. "They are trying to get back to 1956, when people had a minimal kind of security. It's not free speech, but at least it's better than they've had lately."

The party has not given up its power to administer justice as it sees fit, but it has decided to administer it with a lighter hand, in hopes that both morale and economic production will increase.

Peasants and workers complaining of discrimination and hunger are allowed to march in Peking, apparently without anyone being arrested.

A Dec. 3 article in the Kwangming Daily, a Peking newspaper aimed at intellectuals, even called for legal limits on "inner-party struggles," which have filled China's jails in the past with political prisoners. Prof. Shen seemed unwilling to tread too far into this domain of the party, other than to say that "I personally would like to see a public trial of the Gang of Four."

Call for Crackdown
In some areas, official broadcasts call for harsher justice, quite the opposite of what many of the appeals from friends and relatives of prisoners in Peking are saying in wallposts here.

"Some immature young people do not have the slightest impression of law and discipline and cannot distinguish between right and wrong or good and evil," the People's Daily complained last month in an article that revealed a serious outbreak of juvenile crime. A *Kanaz* provincial broadcast said, "Criminals have not been dealt blows vigorously."

The campaign for more vigorous justice is called "maintaining public order and establishing good social order." Some officials have tied it to the legal-reform effort by arguing that order can be restored only when everyone knows what the law is. The lack of a widely disseminated criminal code in recent years allowed some political leaders to arrest persons on flimsy pretexts. Many police stations in Canton and other cities have recently posted specific criminal statutes outside their doors.

Official procurators are now being re-established in every locality to weigh evidence and throw out dubious police cases before going to trial. Prof. Shen and Mr. Wu said they are also trying to train as many persons as possible to serve as public defenders, a job that is presently left in the hands of a relative or friend of the defendant.

Suspicious of Lawyers
"People are still suspicious of trained lawyers" from the pre-revolution days, Mr. Wu said, but "we think it better to have public defenders because they know more about the law."

Still, the Peking University Law School will graduate only 60 students this year, far from what is needed to staff legal offices across the country.

The Chinese system also continues to emphasize confessions. Suspects know punishment will be lighter and their chances better if they simply admit to the charges and give up any effective defense.

Political criminals, the law experts indicated, will be treated generously. Chinese sources report that one of the Gang of Four, Chang Ching-chiao, is now in a hospital being treated for cancer. Others are under a kind of house arrest, waiting to see what the party decides the law in their case should be.

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Regarding manpower, Army and CIA estimates that North Korea's ground force totals 560,000 to 600,000 men represent a sharp increase from the previous estimate of 440,000 men. Some officials believe the figure may rise further in coming months due to a planned recalculation of North Korean rear echelons.

If the new data are officially accepted, North Korea will be credited for the first time in many years with an army larger than that of South Korea (560,000), a state with twice the population.

The new figures give Pyongyang an army larger than any in the world except for China, the Soviet Union, India and the United States (in that order), all nations with land areas and populations many times that of North Korea.

Most of the new units are reportedly to have been identified along the coast and near Pyongyang in the central part of the country rather than close to the Demilitarized Zone that divides North and South. This deployment does not suggest that offensive action is likely in the near future.

Some officials argue that the large reserves, however, make more plausible "worst case" estimates that North Korea could launch a major offensive and still retain enough forces to defend against a South Korean or U.S. counterattack.

The South Korean government, which was briefed on the findings recently, is reported to be taking a "wait and see" attitude. Seoul officials long have claimed that North Korean forces were larger than estimated by the United States. Officials here said, however, that the latest estimates are some-

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TEAR-GAS FIRST AID — Student in Johannesburg was washed down by friends after police fired a tear-gas grenade yesterday at mourners attending the funeral of Victor Sibiya, who was shot and killed two weeks ago by police.

'Humble' Bazaar Traders Shake the Shah's Empire

(Continued from Page 1)
other and one city to another — by centuries-old family, ethnic, tribal, religious and commercial ties. In times of crisis these ties bring forth a kind of unity inconceivable to even the most efficient chamber of commerce. But aside from those powerful links, the fictional image of the bazaar is largely false.

Mr. Many, for example, is a bazaar shoemaker, but his shoe factories employ hundreds of workers and his multimillion-dollar industrial holdings also include an electric-appliance manufacturing company. His four fellow leaders of the Tehran bazaar, all of whom try to keep their personal identities secret from outsiders, also are wealthy men.

One reportedly is a steel and automobile-parts importer, another a carpet exporter, another a major agricultural-commodities dealer, who, before a price-control crackdown two years ago, made millions on wheat and meat imports after manipulating local markets to drive prices up.

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American Institute Planned

U.S. Legislation Drafted On Informal Taiwan Ties

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT) — In the aftermath of Washington's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Taipei and establish full ties with Peking, the Carter administration has drafted legislation on the new type of relationship that the United States seeks with Taiwan's government.

The legislation, which says that all dealings with Taiwan will be conducted under the auspices of a new American Institute in Taiwan, is being circulated in Capitol Hill and is scheduled to be introduced formally this week.

A government official said that the legislation provided assurance that the United States would maintain informal diplomatic links to Taiwan as well as economic and some military ties. "We'll give everything but formal recognition," the official said.

The administration is planning to place three veteran diplomats in charge of the American Institute in Taiwan, which will assume the functions of the embassy there, government sources said.

One of the diplomats is David Dean, a specialist on Asian affairs, who will serve as chief executive of the American Institute. Mr. Dean is a former U.S. political counselor in Taipei, the Chinese Nationalist capital, and deputy chief of the liaison mission in China, and has close ties to leaders of both governments.

Government sources here said that two other diplomats would work for Mr. Dean. They are Edwin Martin, a former U.S. ambassador to Argentina, and Dean Brown, a former ambassador to Jordan. All three will serve in Washington, with other officials working in Taipei.

Objections to Title

The title given to the new office has led to strenuous objections from officials of the Nationalist regime.

Taiwan officials, in talks with U.S. officials in recent weeks, strongly objected to the administration's decision to place all ties under the auspices of the American Institute on Taiwan, sources said. They said that the Taiwanese had sought a more formal name, such as U.S. Mission in Free China, or U.S. Liaison Office in Taipei.

The legislation, which was com-

pleted Friday night and is still under consideration, has little precedent in Congress. The draft proposal repeatedly refers to "the people on Taiwan," and avoids mentioning the legally constituted government on Taiwan.

According to the proposal, the phrase "the people on Taiwan" is meant to be interpreted as the government of Taiwan. The legislative draft proposal states that whenever any law or regulation "applies to any other country . . . the same shall apply with respect to the people on Taiwan."

A congressional aide who has seen the draft proposal said: "Everything will be informal and what we are creating is, in fact, a fiction. It's virtual recognition without being called that."

The legislative draft states that "the people on Taiwan" are to participate in various economic programs set up under U.S. law, such as the Export-Import Bank, and that military personnel will be able to work for the institute.

Reciprocal 'Instrumentalities'

The legislation says: "The Institute shall be an exempt organization under . . . the Internal Revenue Code and shall not be an agency or instrumentality of the United States." But it adds: "The Secretary of State is authorized to use funds for the Institute for salaries, the purchase of buildings, security and any other expenses."

The legislation also says that any executive agency is authorized to perform services for the institute.

The Taiwanese will set up a similar "instrumentality" in Washington.

Administration sources said that Dean would remain in the United States and work directly with the Taiwan office in Washington. Martin and Brown will hold subsidiary roles, serving like "trustees in a bank," meeting once or twice a month, or less, with Dean, according to those sources.

The administration has not yet decided whom to send to Taiwan to work there, on an unofficial basis, but Mr. Dean will be in charge of the overall operation.

Government sources indicated that the Taiwanese have bluntly expressed annoyance, not only over the title of the new "instrumentality," but over what the institute is designed to represent.

"The announcement is over the fact that this is clearly a nonofficial kind of office," an administration source said. "They're still hoping that we'd be forced to give some kind of official government status to the office."

Over the weekend some congressional officials were discussing the possibility of altering the legislation to give the Taipei government fuller diplomatic prerogatives. These would include the use of a diplomatic mail pouch between Washington and Taipei, the ability to maintain communications intelligence links between cities and assurances to the Taiwanese in Washington of full diplomatic immunity.

As a nominal private organization, the institute was scheduled to be incorporated today under the laws of the District of Columbia. Mr. Dean is to be called executive officer.



President Carter prays with the father and widow of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Public Proposal to Congress

Carter Urges Holiday on King Birthday

By Terence Smith

ATLANTA, Jan. 15 (NYT) — President Carter, promising that his administration would remain true to the goals of the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., yesterday called on Congress to designate the slain civil rights leader's birthday as a national holiday.

In a speech from the pulpit of the Ebenezer Baptist Church here, Mr. Carter told a largely black audience celebrating the 50th anniversary of Dr. King's birth: "I hope that in this anniversary year I will be able to sign a bill proclaiming Jan. 15 as a national holiday in honor of Dr. King's principles and accomplishments."

It was the first time he had called publicly for a full national holiday in honor of Dr. King, although such a goal was included in the 1976 Democratic Party platform.

As governor of Georgia, Mr. Carter had avoided the sensitive issue of the holiday by characterizing it as a federal matter.

The question took on a political edge on Friday, however, when Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., appeared at an earlier event in the six-day commemorative ceremonies here and promised to do all he could to persuade Congress to declare the holiday this year "in every city, town and village in these United States."

Political Gamble

Intentionally or not, Sen. Kennedy threw down a political gauntlet to Mr. Carter with his pledge. The president's promise to do the same drew a burst of standing applause from the audience but still fell short of the enthusiasm shown to the senator in the same setting.

FBI Faces 300-Agent Cut, Hopes Congress Will Balk

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The FBI, to the consternation of some of its senior officials, will lose nearly 300 agents in fiscal 1980 unless Congress restores some of the cuts being planned by the Carter administration, FBI and administration sources said.

According to the sources, the administration's 1980 budget, due to be released Jan. 22, calls for the bureau's special-agent force to be reduced from its current level of 7,904 to about 7,600 in the next fiscal year. The cuts are not more severe than those being planned for many other agencies, but would mark the fifth straight year that there has been a decrease in the agent force, which in 1976 numbered 8,574.

Thomas Harrington, a spokesman for the bureau, said last week there would be "absolutely no comment" from any FBI official on the proposed cuts until congressional hearings begin. A number of officials said privately, however, that they were upset at the extent of the cuts, particularly because recent shifts in investigative priorities have moved the bureau into time-consuming investigations of sophisticated white-collar and organized crimes.

"I don't think anyone here is pleased with the cuts," said one official, who requested anonymity. "We're working fewer cases but they're more complicated, and there's no question but that our workload is going up."

Several others said that there was some hope that Congress might not go along with some of the proposed cuts. In the last session, Congress restored about a third of the job

slots the Carter administration's budget office recommended be trimmed.

"We're not in a panic drill yet," said one official. "We're going to wait to see what the mood of the Congress is."

In the past, that mood was generally friendly when it came to FBI appropriation requests. During the last 21 years of his directorship, the late J. Edgar Hoover got exactly what he requested 19 times. The other two times, Congress gave him even more than he asked for.

In recent years, however, the bureau has found itself under attack by many members of Congress, accused not only of conducting a range of illegal and improper surveillance activities, but of squandering its resources in ineffective ways. The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, has provided some ammunition for these critics by publishing a series of reports suggesting that the bureau was poorly managed and inefficiently run.

This week, one administration official who did not want to be quoted by name said that the staff cuts of recent years, including those being proposed for fiscal 1980, were not as severe as they first might appear, because recent improvements in management have resulted in more effective uses of agents.

Red Army Suspect Held

STUTTGART, Jan. 15 (Reuters) — Police arrested Birgit Rauth, a 25-year-old woman accused of supporting the Red Army faction guerrilla group, as she tried to enter East Germany.

Yutaka Gibbons, a Former Army Cook

A Micronesian Chief Fights to Keep U.S. Bases Out

By Robert Trumbull

KOROR, Palau, Jan. 15 (NYT) — Five years ago Yutaka Gibbons wore the uniform of the U.S. Army as a cook and demolition man with the rank of Specialist 5, equivalent to sergeant. Today, as a paramount chief of the southern Palau islands in the western Pacific, he leads the people who oppose proposed U.S. military bases in this strategic chain about 500 miles east of the Philippines.

"With a big power keeping bases here, we could be bombed again," he said, recalling the devastation caused by U.S. forces when Koror was a Japanese naval center for the region and the capital of Japan's Pacific island empire.

U.S. defense planners have asked for a 2,000-acre Marine Corps training site on Babelthup, the largest island in Micronesia next to the U.S. territory of Guam, and a 40-acre area in the main part of Malakal, near Koror, for a repair facility for nuclear-powered, missile-carrying Trident submarines.

Military rights in the Palau, a collection of about 200 wooded volcanic peaks and coral reefs, have been sought by the United States as part of the pending agreement giving self-government to the islands, which are part of a United Nations trusteeship administered by the United States and known formally as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Supreme Leader

Mr. Gibbons, 34, was released from the Army two years ahead of time by special dispensation so that he could come here to assume his inherited title of Ibedul — or supreme leader. This gives him authority over a large part of Babelthup, as well as Koror and all the islands to the south, which hold a majority of the 13,000 or so Palauans. The rest owe allegiance to another paramount chief.

Even more vocal than the Ibedul in opposition to the projected U.S. military installations is his 28-year-

old sister Gloria, who holds the title of Bilung, which makes her the chief leader of all Palau's women.

"My grandmother was considered a queen, but I prefer to think of the Bilung as just a chieftainess," she said at the Burger Hut, a restaurant that she manages for her brother, his owner. Mr. Gibbons said he opened it to make use of the culinary skills he learned in the Army.

Their exalted titles came down to the Gibbonses, who have English and Chinese as well as royal Palauan ancestry, through a complex system of inheritance in which the line passes through the sister of the reigning Ibedul, "provided there is one and she has heirs," according to Bilung Gloria.

Next Ibedul

Thus the next Ibedul presumably will be half-American. He is James Leburakuk Littel — the middle name honors a distinguished Ibedul of the last century. He is the 3-month-old son of the Bilung and

her U.S. husband, Michael Littel, an administrator in the educational system here.

"A condition of our marriage was that we stay in Palau," she said. She added that her husband liked Palau and had readily agreed to the condition.

Mr. Gibbons' sudden departure from the Army to become an island chieftain amazed members of his unit at the Presidio in San Francisco and others with whom he had served earlier in West Germany. "My captain shook my hand and said, 'Why didn't you tell us you were here?'" he recalled.

In Palau, he spent 30 days in isolation except for daily sessions with a preceptor. He was then inducted as Ibedul in ceremonies that included washing his hands in turtle blood, for purification, he said.

The Bilung, who studied at Southwestern Union College, a Seventh-Day Adventist institution in Keene, Texas, said that she was "not against the military, just the permanent bases in Palau."

Peace Treaty Eagerly Awaited

U.S. Mission in Sinai Counting the Days

By Christopher S. Wren

GIDI PASS, Israeli-Occupied Sinai (NYT) — A crisp winter wind rearranges the fine yellow sand of Sinai, packing it in firm drifts against charred ruins of Egyptian and Israeli tanks, trucks and personnel carriers.

The desert is tranquil now. A young gazelle bounds across a narrow asphalt road, then pauses to look back at a passing vehicle. The only other spectator is a solar-powered television camera scanning the wadi at the western approach to Gidi Pass.

For nearly three years, U.S. technicians with observation and detection equipment have monitored the Egyptian-Israeli troop disengagement from high sites over the Gidi and Mitla passes, near the center of the 160-mile-long buffer zone running from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez.

As Egypt and Israel strive to agree on terms for peace, the staff members at the Sinai Field Mission look forward to the end of their vigil.

"When a peace treaty is signed and phase one is completed, our mission will be completed," said the mission's director, Leamon Hunt, alluding to plans drafted at the Camp David meeting in September for a two-phase Israeli return of the Sinai territory it occupies.

"Whether another role would emerge is something the two parties and the United States would have to consider," Mr. Hunt, a 51-year-old diplomat, said. "Our mandate from Congress was to do this with the smallest number of people. We decided we would use equipment to replace people whenever possible."

He said that 161 Americans were authorized for the mission but that there were rarely more than 120 at the base camp, situated on a desolate 2,500-foot plateau.

The mission, operational since February, 1976, has two tasks: the monitoring of movement in and around the Gidi and Mitla passes, which have served throughout history as invasion routes across the peninsula, and the inspection of early-warning outposts that Israel and Egypt were permitted to set up in the buffer zone.

The real effect of the mission has been psychological, Mr. Hunt said.

Vacuum of Trust

"As between any two warring nations that would like to have peace, there is a vacuum of confidence and trust," he remarked. "Our role is to bridge that gap, to let them sleep a little better at night knowing that there is no military activity in these passes."

"I would say that we represent a commitment, what has become known as a full partner in the process," Mr. Hunt added. "It's hard to be a full partner and sit back in Washington. We have proven to both sides that we can be trusted and efficient."

To avoid sending U.S. military personnel, a Dallas company, E-Systems, was hired to recruit civilian technicians to operate surveillance devices developed during the Vietnam War. The assignment of inspecting the Israeli and Egyptian outposts was given to volunteer officers from the State Department and other civilian agencies.

In the first 33 months, the mission detected 76 violations, most of them aircraft intrusions in excess of the seven overflights a week allowed each side. Of these violations, 54 were Israeli, one was Egyptian and 21 were unidentified.

Asked about the pattern of Israeli violations, Mr. Hunt said most of the Israelis who rotated for duty in Sinai were reservists and not so familiar with the truce regulations as Egyptians.

"We're not here to level blame," he said.

Relative Bargain

As an investment in peace, the Sinai Field Mission has been a relative bargain compared with military expenditures. It cost \$19 million to set up and now costs \$11 million a year to operate.

The base camp was built from material originally intended for a motel in Florida. The camp obtains its water and fresh produce from Israel and its fuel from Egypt.

Ghanian soldiers under the UN flag provide security. A few dozen Americans, unarmed and dressed distinctively in orange coveralls, carry out the surveillance activities at three watch stations overlooking the passes. The other Americans take care of maintenance chores, cooking and housekeeping. Most of

them are young and they have been lured here by a sense of adventure, the tax-free salaries of \$1,200 to \$1,900 a month and also what Mr. Hunt called "good old-fashioned patriotism."

To cope with the isolation and boredom, there are nightly movies, a hobby program, hearty Tex-style cooking and paid weeklong furloughs in Tel Aviv or Cairo every month.

No families are allowed, and about 30 percent of the contract employees leave before the 18-month commitment is up. Some have extended, like Bar Armstrong, 22, who has saved enough in 2½ years to invest in six townhouses in Garland, Texas.

Only two Foreign Service officers, who serve a one-year tour, have left early.

Mr. Hunt, who is ending his tour here to become a deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury, said he

accepted the assignment as director of the camp because "sometimes the State Department is accused of not wanting to get its hands dirty, and this seemed like a challenge."

At a watch station with the name Alamo on the eastern flank of Gidi Pass, Johnny Morrison and Frank Gastelum followed the progress of a truck passing sensors that lit up a string of lights on their console. Mr. Morrison, 21, was philosophical about losing his job after the Israelis withdrew from Sinai. "I feel I'm in a holding pattern but no sense worrying about it," he said. "If it's over, it's over."

So far, it is expected that future observation duties in Sinai will be handled by UN forces.

Robert Proctor, 28, a liaison officer, remarked that the U.S. mission "was designed to become obsolete, under the best of circumstances."

"I'd be glad to see it close up," he added. "It would mean that it was all worthwhile."

20 Deaths Laid to Poison By Sweden Hospital Aide

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15 (UPI) — Police investigating the "mercy killings" by a 19-year-old hospital worker at a geriatric ward in Malmö said today that the youth had poisoned 20 patients during four months.

A police spokesman said that two further deaths — of the 29 occurring at the ward since the youth began work last September — were still being investigated.

Dr. Ingemar Olsen, head of the clinic, said that the poisoned patients had showed symptoms "normal in old people."

"They suffered breath pains and lung edemas, symptoms that are normal in old people," he said.

The youth was arraigned earlier today, charged with Sweden's worst mass killing. He told police that he had poisoned the patients by giving them a soft drink laced with carbolic acid because he felt that their lives had no meaning and that he "could not stand to see them suffer."

Others Given the Drink

The teen-ager — who is slightly retarded — told police that he thought the patients led a "meaningless life" and he wanted to help them. He was arrested Friday.

"I could not stand to see some of the old people suffer, so I helped them to die," the youth said, according to police.

The suspect, who was not identified, also confessed to giving the

drink laced with the corrosive disinfectant to some patients other than the 19 he admitted killing, police said.

Three other mysterious deaths at the ward since September, when the youth began working there, are being investigated.

Five more patients have received intensive care since Friday, when a nurse caught the youth giving a soft drink containing carbolic acid to a 94-year-old woman. The nurse heard the woman shouting, "My throat, something burned my throat."

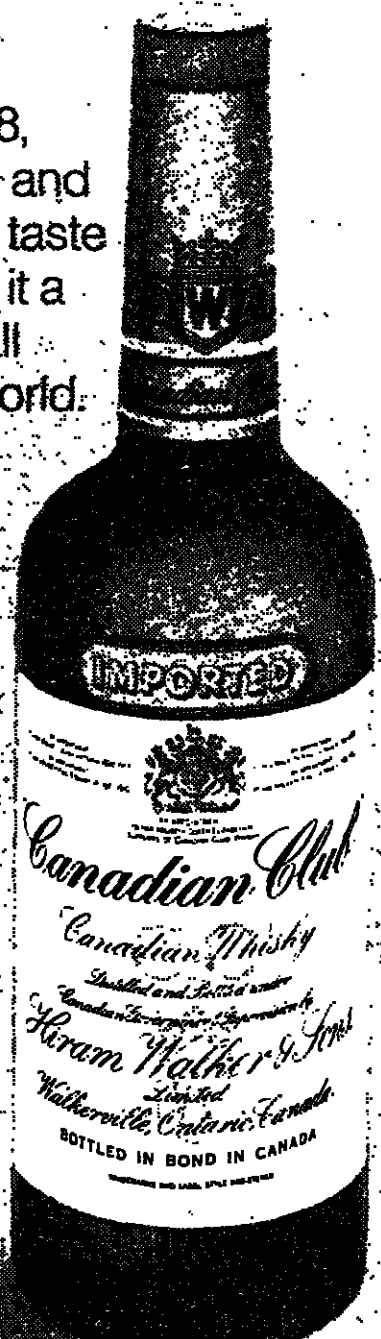
The nurse said that she snatched the cup with the mixture from the youth, and when she spilled some on her hand, her skin was burned.

District Attorney Sten Runerheim, who questioned the teen-ager, said: "I have often worked with cases involving young people, and I would have said that this boy was a fine member of today's youth. It is quite impossible to see a link between the person and his deed."

Dr. Nils Stormby said that routine autopsies conducted on patients who had died during the youth's employment did not indicate that they had been poisoned. "When people die in a geriatric ward, poisoning is not the first thing you think of," he said.

Previously, Sweden's worst mass murder was in 1952, when a former policeman confessed in a suicide note he had killed 10 persons.

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Whither Iran?

In history's course, there have been many occasions when what was done, or left undone, by Persia, was of great moment to the peoples that surrounded it. Iran today may have less military and cultural clout than the land of its birth — but the difference is only relative. Iran's fate and Iran's choices mean a great deal to the world.

For example, how much of the drive that works against the Shah of Iran is genuinely Islamic? How much is inspired chiefly by a practical belief in corruption in high places, and failure to make the national income from oil more widely available? Would an Islamic republic be closer to the Ba'athism of Iraq or of Syria? Or would it share the trend toward exporting terror which has marked Moamer Qadhafi's Libya? And what about Western styles of socialism, including Communism? Would they affect an Iranian republic or constitutional monarchy?

It is far easier to perceive the possibilities in the clouded crystal ball where Iran's future resides than to speak with any confidence about what will actually happen there. Already there have been complaints about what the Central Intelligence Agency told the White House or what correspondents told the press. Opponents of the CIA, who dislike its dirty tricks, are fond of pointing out its flaws in carrying out the main job of provid-

ing intelligence. And Third Worlders are apt to resent First World news-gathering techniques. Both can be subject to blind spots due to too little available information, or too much, or an inability to draw the correct conclusion from what facts are on file.

But revolutions, after all, often project a characteristic surprise, without which they might not occur. The 1848 rebellion that ousted Louis Philippe from the Tuilleries in Paris was a case in point — Philip Guedalla wrote in his biography of Louis Napoleon: "There was an agreeable spontaneity about the Revolution of 1848 which it shares with the best earthquakes." Few would have guessed, on the February morning when the uprising occurred, that an unordained shot would bring down the House of Orleans, and fewer still that it would, in the long haul, bring another Bonaparte to the French throne.

So one can juggle the ideas of Shah Riza Pahlavi, of Ayatollah Khomeini and Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar, and try to guess who will emerge, or be submerged, in the events of the next few days in Iran. For it does appear that seems are opening in the blanket of disapproval the Iranian people have hurled at the shah, and that persons and ideas are rising to seek power in his place. The crystal ball is indeed clouded for Iran.

A Keeper for the Brother

President Carter has done his best to alert the nation that he is not his brother's keeper. But Billy Carter's behavior suggests that he could use one. He has been playing jovial host to a group of Libyan officials and businessmen promoting the image of Moamer Qadhafi's regime and he has sought to demonstrate his influence and hospitality with conduct and comments that can only be described as obscene. Among other things, he attributed Libya's poor standing in the United States not to its opposition to U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East or its support of like-minded terrorists but rather to the fiction that "the Jewish media tears up the Arab countries full time."

Jimmy Carter is not the first president with brother problems. Lyndon Johnson had a heavy-drinking brother, who needed to be kept in the background for many years; a brother of Richard Nixon came to the foreground mainly in connection with questionable business dealings. Perhaps life in the shadow of such prodigious over-achievers as our presidents sometimes creates unbearable pressures for other members of their families.

culties become the public's concern. What charms do the Libyans find in Billy Carter other than his surname? Like other brothers of other presidents, he has done well through the family connection. Sam Houston Johnson managed to get on the payroll of a Texas company that did millions of dollars worth of business with the government. Donald Nixon enjoyed the patronage of Howard Hughes and a fugitive financier, Robert Vesco. Billy Carter has made hundreds of thousands of dollars that he would not have made had his brother not come to the nation's attention in 1976.

Billy owes a lot to Jimmy and to the U.S. public that gave luster to the name Carter. If he were a man of any sensitivity, he would surely repay some of this debt by resisting the impulse to humiliate his family by insulting other Americans. Obviously unstable in mind or character, he can no longer be dismissed as the family buffoon. Those who would buy favor and seek profit through such an agent will deserve the kind of notoriety that has now tainted the Libyans' goodwill mission.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Remembering Dr. King

Commemorations sometimes come too easily, but this is an especially good year to remember Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. This year we saw the handiwork of a so-called charismatic leader in Guyana. And lately we hear from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in France delivering his hate-and-kill message across the continents. Dr. King would not have recognized such men as spiritual. His ideals of faith and leadership were plainer.

He would have been only 50 yesterday. When the bus boycott in Montgomery began, he was only 26. It is hard to know how he got his courage. In retrospect it seems that even without Dr. King, the United States would eventually have come to its senses and ended formal racial segregation; but how do we know? At 26, Dr. King took hold of himself, his nation and history. Somewhere he had picked up the idea that a promise was a promise; and reading the Declaration of In-

dependence and the Emancipation Proclamation as promises, he vowed to collect.

He said so directly, in the speech by which he is best remembered, "I have a dream." On a hot day in August, 1963, he delivered that speech at the base of the Lincoln Memorial, and the country is still listening. Yet there was nothing super-clever in the speech and certainly nothing new. What gave the speech its power was the speaker. His voice had a clear, half-insistent, half-pleading force that made you want to speak along with it; to become the voice, as if by so doing one became the words, and even the man. For the voice was part of the power, and the man, the other part — the young man who took seriously such words as "equality" and "liberty," which much of the country regarded as quaint.

Dr. King had a way of using the pronoun "I" so that it sounded collective. The fact is, his, "I" was collective. And his mourners miss him as part of themselves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Indochinese Refugees

Instead of leaving the Vietnamese exodus, which includes the expulsion of many Chinese, to the present corrupt and inefficient collusion between Hanoi and ruthless ship-owners, would it not be better to transform the operation into an official transfer of population, carefully planned and properly conducted under the supervision of the United

Nations High Commission for Refugees? . . . As many nations as possible should be asked to accept a quota of Indochinese refugees, depending on national wealth, population and cultural compatibility. As for the West, it would be slightly mad if it now decided it could not live with more of the people it was for nearly 30 years ready to die to defend.

— From the Observer (London).

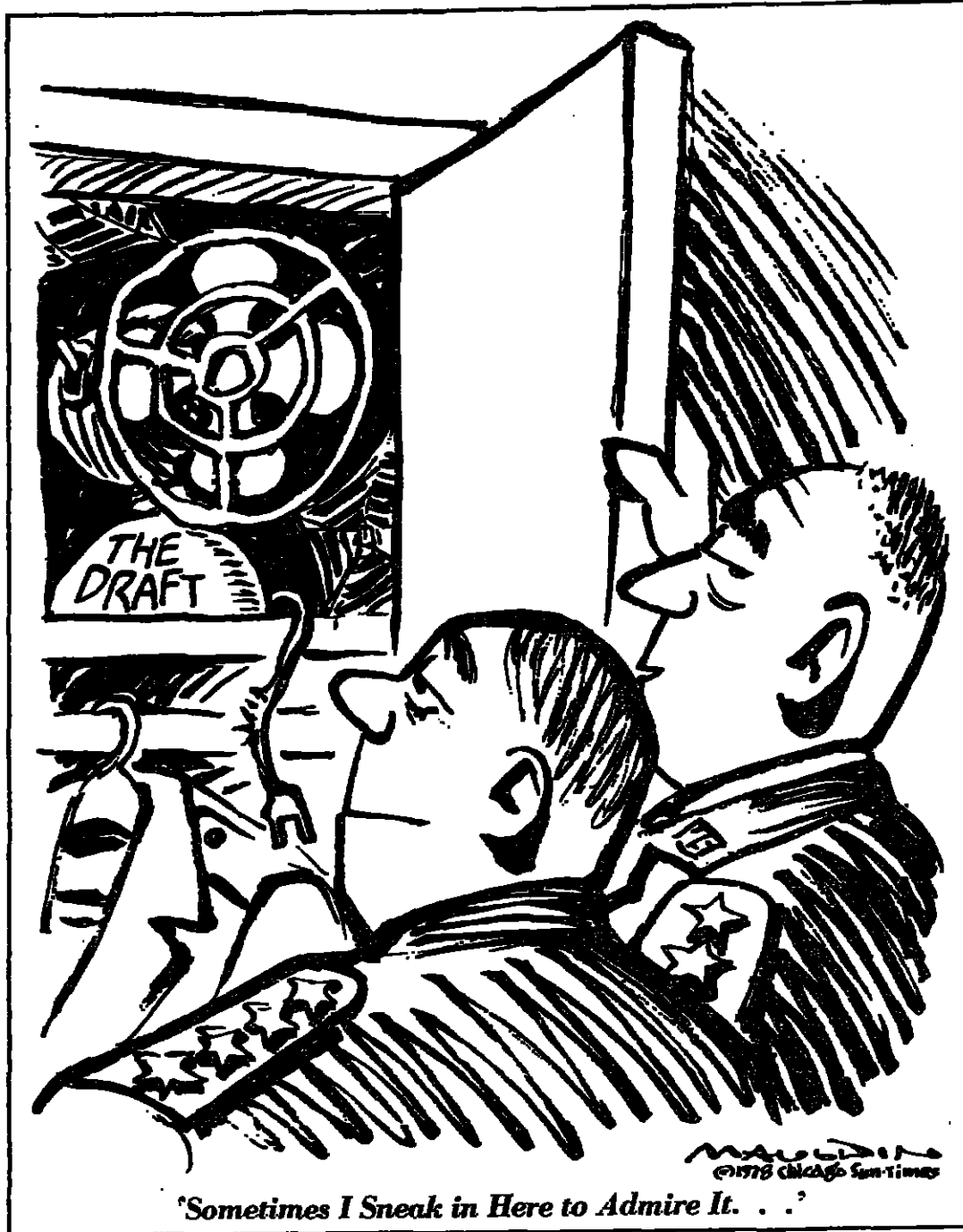
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 16, 1904

Fifty Years Ago
January 16, 1929

ATLANTA — The body of Gen. John B. Gordon, the Southern soldier and statesman, was buried in Oakland Cemetery yesterday. Governors and distinguished statesmen of the South, Confederate leaders and veterans who fought through the Civil War delivered eulogies. Gen. Gordon's fighting in the Wilderness Campaign and in the Shenandoah Valley under J.A. Early in 1864 was particularly brilliant. After the war he became a leader in Georgia politics, dominated the state government for many years, and was twice elected to the U.S. Senate.

WASHINGTON — Without reservations, but with interpretation, the Pact of Paris, outlawing war as an instrument of national policy, was ratified by the U.S. Senate today by a vote of 85 to 1. Under the interpretation, brought in at the last moment in the form of a report by the Foreign Relations Committee, neither U.S. freedom of action under the Monroe Doctrine, nor its freedom to protect its citizens abroad, are impaired. The treaty stands as a clear solemn resolve to make an end to war by the public declaration of faith in peace as a world policy.



U.S. Inflation: Causes and Cures

By John Kenneth Galbraith

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Inflation is caused by the increasing ability of strong sellers — the great corporations, the trade unions, farmers in conjunction with the Agriculture Department corporate executives whose compensation is set by boards of directors they themselves select, the numerous legislatively aided groups — to raise their own prices and incomes. And it is caused by an aggregate of public and private demand that is in excess of supply at current prices. So prices are bid up.

Both causes are now operative, and President Carter has in place the elements of a policy for dealing with both. The guidelines for prices and incomes accept that corporations and organized groups have the power to shove up prices and produce inflation, an acceptance of the obvious that has been unduly delayed by the theological commitment of economists to the impersonally competitive market of the past.

Pressure of Demand
Tighter monetary and budget policy are to reduce the pressure of demand, especially where, as for food, services and smaller enterprises generally, the market is still operative.

Now as to reservations: The guidelines remain a poor and unduly relaxed alternative to the cleaner and more effective solution of forthright controls, and the effort of administration economists to find virtue in voluntary compliance enforced by government procurement, possible consumer boycotts, threats of antitrust enforcement and promises of social excommunication is professionally unworthy and also fatuous. So is the frequently iterated statement that controls do not work.

Once fully in effect, they held prices nearly stable through the vast conclusion of World War II; they decisively broke the inflationary spiral in the Korean war; and for Richard M. Nixon in 1971 and 1972 they brought both unemployment and inflation below the 5 percent level. They were, however, irresponsibly, once the election was won.

Need for Controls
Anyhow, if firm controls do not work, what can be expected of weak ones?

Controls are only needed for prices or incomes that are set privately by (or within) the large corporations, publicly by the government or through collective bargaining contracts. It was learned in World War II and often then remarked that it was not hard to fix prices that were already fixed. As to the upward pull of demand, there are three ways, and only three of regulating it.

• One is by restricting expenditure and re-expenditure from borrowed funds — monetary policy.

• The second is by restricting private consumer spending.

• The third is by restricting investment. The administration is proposing to set only on the first two sources of demand. This is wise.

Gain for Banks

Monetary policy — the restriction of bank lending through high interest rates and higher reserve requirements — reduces producer investment more than consumer spending. It affects primarily such industries as housing and other construction that do business on borrowed money. It effectively empties the large corporation that can invest from its own earnings, is first in line at the banks and that

in any case, can pass along the higher interest costs to the public. And the higher return on loans singles out the banks for special reward.

Finally, there is a grave uncertainty as to the relationship between any given monetary action and result. That is why it provokes such a relentlessly banal discussion as to whether it does or does not portend a recession.

Action on public expenditure, the debatably sacrosanct case of defense expenditures apart, has its primary impact on the poor.

The well-to-do can afford their own houses, doctors, hospitals, recreation, schools and colleges; they have secure jobs and incomes; and their children do not need Comprehensive Employment Training Act funds.

When It's Easy
Public health care, public housing, public education, youth employment and the numerous services of the modern metropolis are all exceedingly important to the least affluent of our people.

It is easy about a certain income level to be against public spending. The only remaining way to limit demand is by restraint on private expenditures, and this, plausibly, should be on those of the affluent.

The modest increase in taxes on incomes above \$30,000 would avoid both the dangerous and discriminating uncertainties of monetary policy and the effects of the budget cuts on the poor.

It would affect fewer than 5 million taxpayers (4.8 million in 1976) while bringing a measure of restraint to bear on recipients of between a quarter and a fifth of all taxable income. The effect would be to moderate expenditure on more expensive automobiles, more costly real estate, fancier dress, more memorable social observances and other outlays of less than life-supporting urgency. Given the sympathy now being accorded the rich, the suggestion of such sacrifice, however mild, will provoke much indignation. But it could be beneficial even for those making it. Better police and sanitation services will allow the rich to venture out again at night without disguise.

Revolt of Affluent

The revolt of the affluent, which now has politicians so frightened, is not a violent thing. The response in the ghettos if life there is allowed further to deteriorate might be different.

The incentive effect of upper-income taxation is not adverse. In times past when the taxes on higher incomes were far higher than now, economic growth was much greater. A modest restraint on upper-income expenditure (and the resulting outcry) should make it easier to ask the blue-collar workers to accept limits on their wage increases.

Testifying before the Joint Economic Committee a few weeks ago, Charles L. Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, warned Congress against any tampering with recent increases in Social Security taxes — taxes that fall heavily on those of middle income and below. They are needed to limit demand. He could not, it follows, oppose a similar increase for the same purpose on top incomes. And Mr. Carter, on second thought, would surely welcome it.

His right-money policy is discriminatory and, except for being uncertain as to effect, also dangerous. His expenditure cuts single out for sacrifice his strongest support-

ers — a politically innovative but distinctly quixotic action.

With genuine controls and restraint on spending where it will least be felt, he will have made the best of a nasty task.

John Kenneth Galbraith, professor emeritus of economics at Harvard, is author, most recently, of "Almost Everyone's Guide to Economics." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Pettifog on the Potomac

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — It is 1980 and Professor James David Tonsor of Earl University plans to study the presidential campaign. He has a foundation grant to travel around the primaries, watch the politicians and interview political reporters.

"Clear it with the IRB," his department head says. What is that? The Institutional Review Board. Under federal regulations it has to approve any research on "human subjects." Tonsor protests that he is not using federal funds. "That doesn't matter. We can't get any federal money unless we follow their rules on everything we do."

Prof. Tonsor submits his project to the IRB. After long study it says it cannot approve unless he gets a letter of consent from every politician he plans to observe. And of course the board must have a list of the questions he plans to ask the reporters. Tonsor gives up.

Close to Reality
That is a hypothetical tale, but it is alarmingly close to reality. Or it will be unless Joseph Califano, the secretary of health, education and welfare, takes a hard look at some proposed regulations now pending before him and says no to the silliest.

The idea of regulating research on human subjects stems from a legitimate concern over past abuses. Medical research was done on people who had not really given their informed consent: children, prisoners, the mentally infirm. Drugs were administered, operations performed.

To stop such abuses, HEW has

WASHINGTON — If you want a clue to the likely character of the new Congress that started work this week, a good place to look is at the committees the members want to join. According to House Majority Leader Jim Wright, D-Texas, far and away the most sought-after committees are Appropriations and Budget.

Those two money committees have 21 applications each from new members and veterans seeking new assignments. By contrast, the Education and Labor Committee, the Judiciary Committee — both traditional "liberal" bastions — have barely enough applicants to fill their vacancies.

The clear signal is that the dominant Democratic majority knows this is not a Congress that will pass new social legislation or seek new guarantees of social justice.

Scarce Dollars

Rather, its principal work will be allocating scarce dollars among existing programs and deciding who gets a bigger or smaller slice of the pie.

There was a time when serving on Education and Labor meant charting a war on poverty, raising the minimum wage or building thousands of new classrooms. There was a time when serving on Judiciary meant expanding civil rights or impeaching a president.

But now those committees deal with the most intractable social issues dividing the United States, from busing to abortion to private school aid, and receive the complaints of constituents who find the old programs delivering far less than they promised.

So Congress, that most sensitive of political barometers, sees its members moving en masse, what look like safe ground in the "money" committees.

Appropriations has always been an attractive committee for those who wanted to put themselves close to the federal trough. Democrats or Republicans, liberals or conservatives, Appropriations Committee members knew that in times of austerity, they were well positioned to protect the projects they cared about most, and in times of prosperity, to see that their friends got their share of more.

Through they might be holy terrors to the bureaucrats who came before them defending their spending requests, the Appropriations' members were also patron saints to their own constituents.

The popularity of the Budget Committee is both more recent and more interesting. It has existed for only six years. Except for Brock

Adams, who parlayed a successful term as its chairman into appointment as secretary of transportation in the Carter Cabinet, it has yet to be established that Budget Committee service is a boon to anyone's political career.

Current House rules limit the number of years a member may serve on the Budget Committee, so there is little likelihood for making it the basis for a long and increasingly influential House career.

Yet, those who were already members of the Budget Committee fought successfully last month to extend their stay by an extra two years, and there is a long line of applicants waiting for the few vacancies.

What is the explanation? For the thoughtful members of the House — of whom there are more than most newspaper readers suppose — the Budget Committee is one of the few places where one gets to see the whole picture of government and its influence basic policy choices.

Here is where the most fundamental economic decisions are debated — where the level of revenues, expenditures and deficits are set. And here is where priorities between defense and domestic needs are set among the major activities of the government are determined. It is challenging work for the ablest and most broadminded members of Congress.

But that is too idealistic to be the whole explanation. The Budget Committee is also the place where one can most visibly say no to spending proposals. And in the current political climate, as perceived by House members, that is a highly advantageous occupation for a public official.

As one present member of the budget committee says, "These Democrats want to get on here and embellish their reputations as economists."

And that is about as good a clue to the character of this new Congress as you can find.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

for some years required that institutions seeking funds from it for research projects have review boards to consider the risk to human subjects. There was no objection to this system so long as it concerned biomedical research projects or psychological experiments in which subjects were manipulated.

But lately, at a number of institutions, review boards have demanded the right to review ordinary social science research projects if they involve interviews with, or observations of, "human subjects." The results have been predictably absurd.

List of Questions

At MIT, for example, a political scientist wanted to interview politicians and community leaders in the Boston area about the effects of court-ordered school desegregation. A review board insisted that he get a letter of consent from the people he would interview, and it wanted to know in advance the questions he would ask. Of course, no academic, any more than a journalist, can do a meaningful interview if he has to stick to a given list of questions.

At the University of Washington, a committee wanted to prohibit social scientists from watching political demonstrations or court cases, unless those observed gave their consent first. At another institution, scientists, who were going to interview officials in Washington about allocation of the radio spectrum, were told to go to the "human subjects" review board.

Then there was the student who planned to watch rehearsals at a Shakespeare Festival to see whether some actors regularly followed directors' suggestions while others did not — and whether one group did better in the reviews. A committee said he would have to tell the actors first. Really.

The examples may seem outlandish, but they happened. And worse will happen if the National Commission for the Protection of

Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research has its way. The commission, set up by Congress to study the whole question, has suggested rules that could sweep just about anything in university research under the control of a new federal bureaucracy.

Institutional review boards would have to review research projects involving human subjects if they used medical techniques, or "questionnaires or tests," or "communication or interpersonal contact." This requirement would apply to all research at the institution, whether supported by federal money or not, if any such research there had federal support.

A new office would be set up in HEW to police the institutional review boards all over the country. The office would check such things as the boards' "meeting room, staff, office facilities." It would make "site visits" and "audits of IRB records." If universities were not in compliance, their federal grants for all such research could be cut off.

Numbing Report

Perhaps the most depressing part of this numbing report is its treatment of academic freedom. Yes, it says, the First Amendment does cover academic research, but no one has a right to a grant, so the government or a university can put on any conditions it wants. That notion is like the long-rejected theory that anything can be done to a government employee because his job is a "privilege," not a "right."

Universities have until Jan. 29 to comment on the proposed regulations. Let us hope that many speak out against this latest attempt to intrude federal control and bureaucracy far beyond any need. Califano should apply the rules only where they are needed: for biomedical or similar research, not social science work with adults who know their own minds. HEW has enough to do without policing all the academic research interviews in this country.

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Astronomers Throughout World Step Up Experiments

New Data Increases Likelihood of Gravity Waves

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — A landmark experiment that offered the strongest evidence for the existence of gravity waves has intensified efforts to detect them directly in laboratories from Peking to Moscow and Rome to Australia. The new findings created a sensation last month, when they were announced at an international conference on astrophysics in Munich. The evidence is indirect, based on observations of a far-away pulsar and its companion by radio astronomers from the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

The direct detection of gravitational waves would be a historic step toward fulfilling the dream of several generations of scientists who have been seeking to bring all of nature — and the phenomena that derive therefrom — into a comprehensive and rational framework.

place. This would occur in part because their light rays would follow curved lines near the sun, and because time there would run more slowly, causing additional bending.

Like a Rowboat's Oar

The latter effect is analogous to that which makes a rowboat's oar appear bent where it enters the water. In that case, the effect results from a slowing of the speed of light in the water, rather than a slowing of time.

Einstein's theory also implied that gravity would have features in common with light and other electromagnetic phenomena. According to the theory, gravity should have properties characteristic of waves and of particles called gravitons. The graviton, a theoretical construct that has, to date, never been observed, is assumed to complete the analogy with light, which consists of particles moving in a wave-like manner.

As gravity waves pass, according to the theory, they cause a distortion of local geometry. The most powerful of them would be generated by extreme gravitational events, such as the collapse of a star or cyclic gravity-field fluctuations resulting from the rotation of massive asymmetric bodies or pairs of bodies, such as the pulsar and its companion monitored by the Massachusetts astronomers.

As the waves pass earth, they would very subtly distort everything on the planet, including the earth itself. They would also distort space near the earth, producing a slight "jiggle," for example, in the distance from the earth to the moon. It is the search for these kinds of effects that is now under way worldwide.

The experiments are being conducted in various ways — with bars of sapphire crystal, with magnetically levitated cylinders and with multiply reflected laser beams.

The efforts at direct detection of gravitational waves are, to varying degrees, descendants of those conducted at the University of Maryland for a number of years by Dr. Joseph Weber. The researcher looks for a change in the shape of the detecting system as a gravity wave passes through it. Dr. Weber's detectors were aluminum cylinders suspended in a vacuum to isolate them from all local influences.

Annealed Cylinder

At the University of Western Australia, Dr. David Blair is experimenting with a specially annealed cylinder made of niobium, supercooled and magnetically suspended. At extremely low temperature, the cylinder becomes superconductive. Having thus lost all resistance to electricity, it responds strongly to a magnetic field, which levitates

it and isolates it from vibration. Similar approaches are being followed at the University of Rome and at Stanford University.

In their efforts to detect gravity waves, Dr. David Douglass at the University of Rochester and Dr. Vladimir Braginsky at the University of Moscow are using bars of sapphire crystal or silicon a foot or two long. The bars, Dr. Douglass explained last week, should "ring" for an exceptionally long time after the passage of a gravity wave, making the effect easier to detect.

It is believed that the bars should be sensitive to gravity waves in the frequency range from 1,000 to 10,000 cycles per second — those expected from the collapse of a star.

The efforts to use laser systems to detect gravity waves are, in part, the outgrowth of work by Dr. Rainer Weiss, professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The laser beam is repeatedly reflected between mirror systems and the researcher attempts to detect slight changes in its path. This approach should, according to Dr. Douglass, be sensitive to waves from a collapsing star and to those of lower frequency from an even larger-scale event.

Ideal 'Antenna'

At the University of Tokyo, an attempt is being made to detect 60-cycle gravity waves, those expected from the spin of a pulsar that is at the heart of the Crab Nebula. It spins 30 times a second and therefore, if asymmetrical, should generate gravity waves at twice that frequency.

The ideal "antenna" for gravity waves would be two massive objects, such as the earth and moon, whose separation distance would change slightly as the wave passed. Dr. Douglass believes, like others in the field, that existing electronic methods for recording distortions of the detection systems are inadequate; he suspects that adequate methods may not be available until the 1980s.

The gravity-wave findings were presented in Munich by Dr. Joseph Taylor, leader of the team from the University of Massachusetts, who used the world's largest radio antenna — a dish 1,000 feet in diameter near Arecibo, Puerto Rico.

The Massachusetts scientists have, with high precision, timed two massive objects orbiting one another 15,000 light years from the earth. The timing was possible because one of the two is a pulsar — a star that has collapsed to extreme density and that pulses rhythmically at radio frequencies. They found that the objects are slowing down, just as had been predicted if indeed they were losing energy by radiating gravity waves.



ROADSIDE SNACKER — Annemose Salfer of Pforzheim, West Germany, has no trouble grabbing a meal while traveling — she outfitted her car with a kitchen.

Third Test-Tube Baby in World Is Born Prematurely in Glasgow

GLASGOW, Jan. 15 (UPI) — The world's third test-tube baby — a boy named Alastair Montgomery — was born here yesterday and a doctor said, "Everything is perfect."

The 5-pound, 12-ounce baby was the second born in Britain under the supervision of Dr. Patrick Steptoe and Dr. Robert Edwards, who pioneered the test-tube baby procedure. The first test-tube baby — fertilized in a laboratory and then implanted in the mother's womb — was a girl, Louise Brown, who came into the world July 25 in a hospital at Oldham in northern England.

Louise, who also weighed 5 pounds, 12 ounces is said to be doing fine.

The world's second test-tube baby was reported born Oct. 3 in Calcutta to a couple who had been childless for 15 years. The Indian baby was fertilized under a different procedure than that used in Britain and some Western experts have since called into question the possibility of fertilization taking place as described by the Indian doctors.

The London Daily Mail last night announced the birth of Ala-

star in an exclusive story. The baby, born to 32-year-old cooking teacher Grace Montgomery, was a month premature.

The birth of the Indian baby was accomplished by keeping the mother's fertilized ovum frozen for 53 days before implanting it in the womb. Indian doctors called the child the world's first "deep-freeze baby." But some Western doctors have questioned whether out-of-womb fertilization could have been achieved as the Indian doctors described it. No consensus has been reached.

In the British births, the egg cells were removed surgically from the mothers and fertilized with sperm from the fathers in a petri dish. After 2 1/2 days of development in the laboratory culture, the embryos were placed in the uterus of each mother, where they developed normally.

70 Hurt in Japan Crash

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 15 (Reuters) — Nearly 70 persons were injured, several seriously, when three buses and a car crashed in a motorway tunnel near here yesterday, police said.

Repression and Unemployment

Chile Labor Kept at Bay By Official Intimidation

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, Jan. 15 (NYT) — Chilean labor has been so intimidated by repression and unemployment during the last five years under military rule that the only form of organized protest has been a refusal by workers to eat meals in company mess halls.

When a nonviolent protest of this sort occurred in July at the big Chuquicamata copper mine in northern Chile, the military declared martial law, arrested 72 supervisors, office workers and miners and sent them to bitter cold villages in the high Andes. Sixty were subsequently dismissed.

Threat of Boycott

"The authorities never told me why I was arrested," the former Chuquicamata worker said. "After a month in the mountains, they said that I would either sign a voluntary resignation form or be left to freeze." He had worked 10 years at the mine, which is situated near Calama on the western slope of the Andes in Antofagasta province.

The conditions of Chilean workers and their labor organizations under the five-year-old military regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet is an issue here now because of the threat of an international transportation boycott of Chilean goods by foreign unions, including the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.

A meeting of delegates of Western Hemisphere unions was called in Washington by George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, to consider setting a date for the boycott as a protest over repression of labor here.

Under a new minister of labor, Jose Pinera, who was appointed by Gen. Pinochet on Dec. 27, the Chilean government has announced a new "labor plan" under which it would issue decrees by June 30 permitting collective bargaining after years of government-decreed wage and job conditions.

The key question for Chilean union leaders — and for those attending the meeting in Washington — is whether the promises of the Chilean authorities can be believed.

Gen. Nicanor Diaz, a retired air force officer who was minister of labor from 1974 to 1976, said that Chile's union leaders had good reason to doubt the government's

promises of normalization of union activities.

"In 1975, the union leaders negotiated with the ministry and business representatives a new labor code that was satisfactory to all, but this was thrown into the waste-paper basket by President Pinochet on the advice of his economic team," Gen. Diaz said.

"The same union leaders who in 1974 went to a meeting of the International Transport Federation in Stockholm and stopped the threat of a boycott then by explaining Chile's crisis have been tricked by the government time and again."

The so-called Group of 10, representing about 50 union federations, is recognized by the AFL-CIO as the independent, democratic labor sector in Chile. This group has said that the government's labor plan is no more than words unless measures are taken first to revoke decrees that prohibit union assemblies without police permission and that allow union officials to be barred from office for political reasons.

There were a million unionized workers in Chile at the end of 1976, according to the labor statistics office, in a working population of about 3 million. This relatively high level of union activity reflects 50 years of union activity by Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and the Radical Party that has developed a strongly politicized labor movement.

When the leftist government of Salvador Allende, a Socialist, was overthrown in 1973, the labor movement was sharply divided between Mr. Allende's Marxist supporters and the opposition Christian Democratic and Radical Party leaders, who initially supported the new military regime. But this support from independent anti-Communist union leaders has been lost by Gen. Pinochet.

The government's new labor plan holds out the promise of elections in state enterprises, such as copper mines, for union delegates and for the start of contract negotiations after June 30. But in elections called on 72 hours' notice in unions in private enterprises on Oct. 31, all union officials then holding office were barred. This left 6,000 union delegates exposed to being fired by employers when their tenure as union officials ends.

The government's severe response to the lunch-time protest at Chuquicamata, where production was not affected, reflects the mentality of a regime that sees organized labor dissent as a form of subversion.

In Bid to Starve Out Insurgents

Rhodesia Halts Red Cross Aid in 2 Areas

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 15 (UPI) — Martial-law authorities here have prohibited the distribution of International Red Cross food and medical supplies to rural areas in two districts of northeastern Rhodesia.

The Rev. David Gibbs, a white Rhodesian Roman Catholic priest based in the northeast, said that the imposition has virtually stopped activities of a relief distribution committee operated by a group of missionaries.

Francois Perez, head of the Red Cross delegation in Rhodesia, condemned that military authorities in Mtoko and Mirewa districts have ordered a halt to the distribution of Red Cross food and medical supplies.

Clarification Sought

He said that he does not know how long the restrictions are to last, but that clarification is being sought from the military command in Salisbury.

Mr. Perez said that this is the first time that restrictions have been imposed on the Red Cross delegation, which was recently given \$1 million in funds appropriated

by the U.S. Congress to spend on relief in Rhodesia.

A Rhodesian military command spokesman said, when queried about the restrictions, that "all this is new to me" and for the moment, "we can't comment at all."

Father Gibbs said that thousands of rural blacks face food shortages as a result of the clampdown imposed late last month.

No Mass Starvation

"There isn't any mass starvation yet. But people are scratching around for food and some don't have any," he said. "The very old and the very young will suffer the most. As it is, most kids are undernourished."

The Commission for Justice and Peace in Rhodesia, a body set up by the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference here, said last week that it had received reports of two black civilians dying of starvation in the Mtoko district.

Last month, the commission disclosed that the authorities had launched a program to limit the flow of food in at least six districts in an effort to starve out the guerrillas and added that the black civilian population of the affected

sectors faced critical food shortages.

The commission said that a report by military authorities that Red Cross packages had been discovered in a guerrilla camp in eastern Rhodesia was probably meant to justify future restrictions on the distribution of Red Cross supplies.

Father Gibbs said that the restrictions have effectively halted the activities of the Rural Ecumenical Action Committee on Hunger. Its members would distribute Red Cross supplies to black villages which Red Cross personnel no longer visited after insurgents last year killed three Red Cross employees.

The priest said that only three places in the Mtoko district are now allowed to receive Red Cross supplies — the government hospital in Mtoko and the hospitals at the United Methodist Nvaderi mission and the Catholic All Souls mission. He said the authorities demand that the food be consumed at the hospitals.

He added said that some food provided by other relief agencies is still being allowed into the region but not Red Cross supplies.

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Opera in Italy

Rare Ponchielli Gets Fine Concert Airing

By William Weaver

TURIN, Jan. 15 (IHT) — Though the quality and quantity of the Third Program's musical presentations have declined over the past year, the Italian radio still remains an outstanding purveyor of music, and one of its most important regular features is the Turin concert series. These concerts — to which the paying public is admitted — are held in the RAI Auditorium, taped, and later broadcast (to the delight of pirate tapers throughout the country).

The current winter season opened Friday with a remarkable concert performance of a true operatic rarity: "I Lituani," by Antonio Ponchielli, known only — if he is known at all — as the composer of "La Gioconda" with its unsinkable "Dance of the Hours."

Walt Disney has ruined that bal-

\$11.5 Million Reported Paid For Diamond

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15 (AP)

The 137.02-carat Premier Rose — billed as the finest and most expensive diamond in the world — has been sold, it was announced today.

The sale price and the new owner were not revealed by the syndicate that sold the gem but the Star of Johannesburg said that an American buyer paid \$11.5 million for the Premier Rose.

Sylvain Mow of the Mow diamond cutting works — one of the partners in the syndicate — would only say in a telephone interview that: "I'm not unhappy about the selling price."

The Mow family, in partnership with William Goldberg of Goldberg-Weiss of New York, made the winning bid of \$5.17 million last May for the rough 353.9-carat stone from which the Premier Rose was cut when de Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the diamond giant, put it up for sale. The stone had been discovered at the Premier mine, near the South African capital of Pretoria. The Premier mine was also the site of the discovery in 1905 of the Cullinan Diamond, a massive 3,106 carats.

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let forever, and to some superficial or snobbish opera fans. Ponchielli is a figure of fun. This superior attitude is unfair, mistaken. Ponchielli was a serious, dedicated, and highly talented artist, and his music bears re-examination and revival, as this performance of his neglected opera clearly demonstrated.

The composer was 40 when he wrote "I Lituani" in 1874. Behind him, he had a life of hardship and failure, a long and patient apprenticeship. But this opera was an immediate and immense success. It led to the commissioning of "La Gioconda," to an important teaching post at the Milan conservatory (where his pupils included Puccini and Mascagni), and to relative wealth.

Interest Declined

Ponchielli was to enjoy the fruits of his success only a few years. He died in 1886, and after his death, interest in his music rapidly declined. Now, in the wake of Verdi's triumphant return to critical favor, composers like Ponchielli — whose major career can be framed between "Aida" and "Otello" — are being profitably investigated. Verdi did not operate in a vacuum, and if a work like "I Lituani" inevitably suggests knowledge of "Aida," it also suggests that "Aida's" composer, like Ponchielli, was well aware of French opera, and of Meyerbeer.

The librettist of "I Lituani" is Antonio Ghislanzoni, Verdi's collaborator on "Aida." The text — based on the Mickiewicz epic poem "Konrad Wallenrod" — is elegant and easily comprehended (a far cry from the turgid, obscure verses of "La Gioconda"). But the drama is curiously old-fashioned for 1874. It is a story of patriotism and rebellion such as Verdi would have set in the 1840s, without the love interest that dominates "Aida," where patriotism is of secondary importance.

Still, Ponchielli put his heart into the work, and it is passionately tuneful, impressively orchestrated, with many fine pages for the four leading singers. Conducting the Turin orchestra and chorus of the RAI, Gianandrea Gavazzeni made a totally convincing case for this neglected work. In the role of Aida, the soprano Yasuko Hayashi was compelling, moving. As her warrior husband, the tenor Ottavio Garaventa was occasionally beyond his depth, but he was never less than acceptable. Alessandro Cassin sang the baritone role of Arnoldo — the heroine's brother — with sober force. The smaller roles were all well-sung. Everything, in fact, added up to an instructive, enjoyable, even exciting evening. Perhaps next year the RAI will give us Ponchielli's equally neglected and tantalizing "Marion Delorme."



Jean Muir's suede overalls.

3 Nations Cited For Life-Span, Literacy Gains

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)

Japan, Spain and Taiwan have the best records in adding to life expectancy and teaching people to read, according to a study published by the Overseas Development Council.

James Grant, president of the independent organization, said his physical quality-of-life index combines three indicators for each country — the proportion of children who die in their first year, the number of years that children who reach their first birthday can expect to live, and literacy.

Based on index numbers on a scale of 0 to 100, he said, Japan rates 96, Spain 92 and Taiwan 87. The highest ratings are those of Norway, Sweden and Iceland, all 97, and Denmark at 96.

Grant said Japan boosted its rating by 7.4 percent a year between the 1950s and the 1970s, while Spain's went up by 5.4 percent and Taiwan's by 5 percent.

Losses Continue

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)

Radio City Music Hall is still losing money despite bigger crowds and higher ticket prices, the theater has announced.

A preliminary review of 1978 operations shows the home of the high-kicking Rockettes lost \$2.3 million, the same as in 1977. The deficit was \$1.2 million less than feared by Rockefeller Center Inc., the building's owner.

More than \$2 million of the loss was attributed to land-rental fees for the mid-Manhattan theater site. Columbia University owns the property on which the Art Deco landmark is located.

Fashion

A Breakthrough For British Design

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 15 (IHT) — With the opening of Lucienne Phillips at the end of March, British designers will make their first important breakthrough on the continent.

Mrs. Phillips is a London-based Frenchwoman who has made a name for herself by promoting British fashion talent from her Knightsbridge boutique. Most of that group of gifted designers, with the exception of Jean Muir and Zandra Rhodes, has had little exposure here. Jean Muir tried Paris a few years ago, but despite a rocket start and the excellence of her designs, that was a short-lived experience.

For her Paris venture, Mrs. Phillips said, she settled for 9 blvd. Malesherbes — a felicitous choice, because it is not far from the Faubourg Saint-Honore and right across from a well-established British success, Burberry's.

"I must say, Burberry's attracted me enormously," Mrs. Phillips, who is in Paris this week, said yesterday. "I took it as a good omen." But the two will complement rather than compete. Whereas Burberry's deals with tried-and-true, tartan-and-tweed British styles, Mrs. Phillips will bring to Paris the latest and often most unconventional British designers.

Adventurer

It is amazing that a Frenchwoman should have become the champion of the new wave of British talent, while a great number of British people have concentrated on bringing European labels to England. But Mrs. Phillips is, at heart, a fashion adventurer.

She was married to a British lawyer when she decided that life had more to offer. Her first job, 17 years ago, was at the bottom of the fashion ladder with the Fraser group, where "the first man who interviewed me for a stock-room attendant's job is now chairman of the board of the House of Fraser," she said. He saw the potential of this impetuous, ambitious "I've always wanted to make it to the top" Frenchwoman, and it was not long before she became a buyer for Harrod's, where she stayed six years.

"That's where I learned my trade," she said. "I was given the buying for the cocktail and evening department. After six months, my sales had gone up by 20 percent. In two years, it became a huge department. It is still."

From Harrod's, Mrs. Phillips went on to Woollands, "which was then doing what Bendel is doing in New York today," she said. She was there six years, and then, as a buyer for large companies, Mrs. Phillips became well-known around fashion circles. She eventually was offered financial backing to open a



Fanciful Bill Gibb design.

shapes and carelessness about commercial issues make him the free spirit of British fashion.

Gina Fratini "renovated evening wear with delicious, frothy and gauzy ballgowns." Pauline Wynn-Jones was Jean Muir's pupil for a year. "That's where she learned cut and perfection in details. But she now does her own thing." Ossie Clarke "designs skin-tight evening clothes that are ideal for very minute women." Yuki "uses jersey in a grand manner." As for John Bates, "with whom I worked the longest, he is the only one who springs from the couture world, where he started picking up pins."

Mrs. Phillips admits it was not easy to make the jump to Paris. "It took me over a year to condition myself to all the possible pitfalls — commuting, financing, exclusivity," she said.

Asked whether she was considering altering her methods or her choice of clothes to suit her French clientele, Mrs. Phillips was horrified. "Absolutely not," she said. "I wouldn't presume to ask those designers, who put their souls into their work, to change anything. I'm not a merchant. I don't have a clue as to what Frenchwomen want. All I know is that I believe in what I'm doing. Otherwise, I'm working blindly. But then, in every new venture, you work blindly."

On the Arts Agenda

Marion Williams will head a cast of 18 in "Gospel Caravan," which is scheduled to open Jan. 24 at the Theatre de la Porte Saint-Martin in Paris. The show, which will be narrated by Tony Heilbut (the author of "The Gospel Sound: Good News and Bad Times"), will be presented in two parts, the first an introduction to the musical world of the black church and the second a reconstruction of a stage presentation of professional gospel theater.

Hans Zender will conduct the Ensemble InterContemporain in a program of his works in the next atelier presentation at the IRCAM Espace de Projection in Paris on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 2 and 3. The program includes the French premieres of "Modelle I and II" and the first performances of a series of works entitled "Lo Shu I, II and III," the last of which was commissioned by IRCAM. Roswita Staegle will be the flute soloist.

Jazz

Steve Lacy: Master Of the Soprano Sax

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, Jan. 15 (IHT) — Steve Lacy has stuck to his own vision with tenacity through thick and thin, mostly thin. For example, he stuck to the soprano saxophone while it was out of favor, almost forgotten, as a matter of fact.

During the '50s, Sidney Bechet faded, along with dixieland, and only minor figures continued to play old material on the instrument. Meanwhile, Lacy played and recorded with the early formations of Cecil Taylor, Gil Evans and Thelonious Monk, then formed a quartet of his own (with trombonist Roswell Rudd) that played only Monk tunes.

One night, John Coltrane came to hear them at the old Five Spot Cafe on the Bowery. It is generally acknowledged that this experience influenced Trane to pick up the soprano himself. Trane brought the instrument into the vogue it now enjoys. A key to Lacy's personality is that he gives the impression of continuing to play the soprano sax despite its popularity.

He left the United States more than 10 years ago and has starred in Rome, been stranded in Buenos Aires and lived in borrowed flats and cheap hotels all over Europe. Lacy is an illustration of the fact that following your own discrimination can pay off, even in the back-alley world of jazz. He has just moved to a duplex in the fashionable Marais section of Paris, where friends stay with him rather than the other way around for a change. A member of his band calls it a white elephant, but Lacy has earned some comfort and recognition.

This does not mean Rolls-Royces and platinum records, because he relates to music as a form of creativity rather than as a product, and this will always limit both his audience and income.

Now 44, he grew up in New York, played dixieland, swing and bebop and has finally arrived at a free style at once communicative, personal, rooted in the past and pointing towards the future. The breadth of his conception is illustrated by a statement he made in Jazz Review magazine: "A jazz musician is a combination orator, singer, dancer, diplomat, poet, dialectician, mathematician, athlete, entertainer, educator, student, comedian, artist, seducer and general all-around good fellow."

The soprano sax is notoriously difficult to play. It has a freak set of overtones. There are treacherous spots all over the horn. "It's like an hysterical woman," he says. "You can't control it. You try and calm it down and make it do what you want it to do, but it wants to do something else. It tends to go its own way if you're not careful."

It has a hoarse, purring, contemporary warmth to it, reminiscent of

Lacy: Treacherous spots.

a well-tuned sports car, and a high-strung nature attracts players who like challenges. But Lacy has always taken the rough road. Choosing to limit his repertoire pieces by Thelonious Monk, for example, left him rather isolated in the '60s: "My repertoire never responded to what people played jam sessions. I never learned one of the standards. They just didn't interest me. I didn't see why I had to play those tunes just because everyone else was playing the same. There was already enough of that."

He is better known overseas than at home. In New York, you sometimes hear: "Whatever happened to Steve Lacy?" However, he came to feel comfortable in Europe, where there are fewer pressures for commercial compromise. "I came over here because my career was stalled in New York. That it's working here, maybe would work even better there. I know. But why leave and ruin good things?"

Steve Lacy can be heard in Germany on Jan. 18, in Mulhouse, France on Jan. 23, in Zurich, Jan. 23, in Paris, Jan. 23, and at the Espace Card Paris, Jan. 27.

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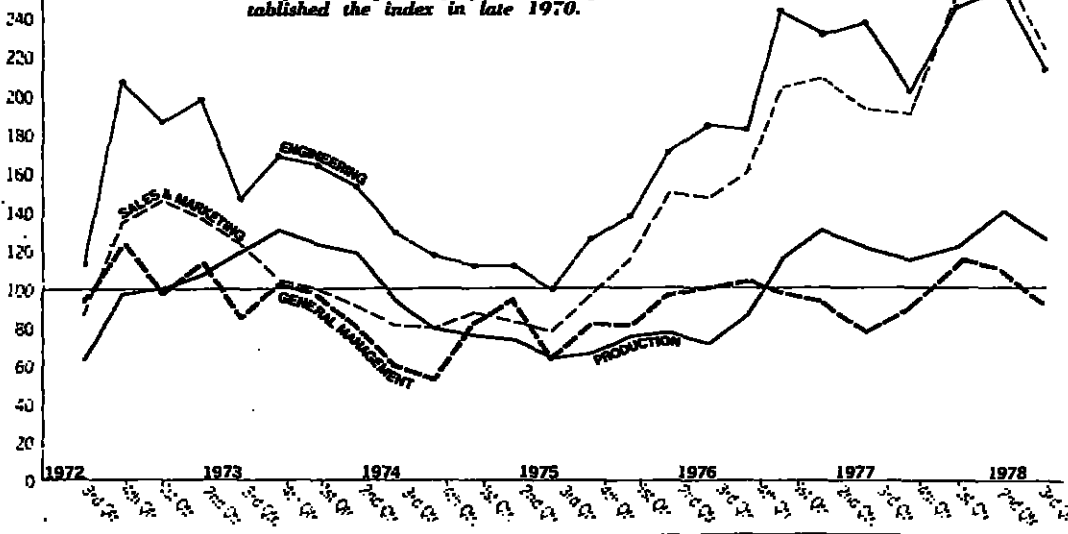
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U.K. Posts Surplus of £126 Million

'78 Current Account Off to £109 Million

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — Britain posted a merchandise trade surplus of £126 million, seasonally adjusted, in December compared with a revised November deficit of £186 million and a £76-million gap a year earlier, the Department of Trade said today.

For 1978, Britain narrowed its trade deficit to £1,104 billion from £1,709 billion in 1977. On current account, which includes merchandise trade and so-called invisibles such as services and tourism, the surplus narrowed to £109 million in 1978 from a £406-million surplus in 1977. The December current-account surplus totaled £246 million, up from £6 million a month earlier and £1 million in the year-ago month.

Government forecasts, made at the time of the budget announcement last April, calculated a £750-million current-account surplus for the year, of which £500 million would be posted in the second half of 1978. The latest official forecast, published in November, predicted a £250-million deficit for the year.

Balanced Half Seen

Officials now project a balanced current account for the first half of this year followed by a £250-million deficit in the second half.

Net oil trade was £188 million in deficit for December, compared with a £161 million deficit in November. Trade in so-called erratic items — namely, ships and aircraft, precious stones and oil installations — improved to a net surplus of £162 million last month, up from a £12-million surplus in November.

Overall exports in December totaled £3,154 billion compared with £3,056 billion in November and £2,780 billion a year earlier. Export volume last month rose 1.5 percent from a month earlier. Imports fell to £3,028 billion from £3,242 billion in November but were up from £2,856 billion a year earlier. Import volume was down 6 percent.

Invisibles Surplus

Trade in so-called invisibles resulted in an estimated surplus of £120 million, unchanged from November, and down from a £147-million surplus in December, 1977. There was an invisible trade surplus of £360 million in the fourth quarter versus a £316-million surplus in the prior quarter.

For the fourth quarter, Britain posted a visible trade surplus of £40 million compared with a £334-million shortfall in the third quarter. On current account over the same period, there was a surplus of £400 million against a gap of £18 million.

Several November figures were revised: current account deficit downward £6 million; visible trade gap down £6 million; exports up £4 million, and imports down £2 million.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dutch Publishers Merge

Elsevier Publishing and the Nederlandse Dagbladen (NDU) newspaper group say they have completed negotiations on a merger which will create the biggest publishing concern in the Netherlands. The new firm, which will have an annual turnover of about 1 billion guilders (about \$498 million), will be called Elsevier-NDU and will employ 7,500 people, including 1,000 outside the Netherlands. Under the approved terms, one share in the new company, nominally valued at 20 guilders, will be offered for each Elsevier and NDU share.

Loews Acquires Bulova Watch Shares

Loews Corp. has acquired 30.3 percent of Bulova Watch by purchasing the 1.14 million shares owned by Stelux Manufacturing, a Hong Kong-based company with extensive investments in manufacturing, banking and real estate, and other people associated with Stelux. A Loews official declines to say how much was paid for the holding. Stelux says it is confident it will report overall satisfactory earnings in fiscal 1979 ending next March, despite an extraordinary loss of about \$4.8 million on the sale of its 1.01 million Bulova shares at a net price of \$10 per share.

W. German Car Sales in U.S. Seen Up

West Germany's automakers expect their auto sales to the United States this year to rise to around 450,000 vehicles from the 374,000 recorded in 1978. Volkswagenwerk expects to sell more than 300,000 imported and U.S.-built vehicles, compared with last year's 240,000. Its Audi NSU Auto Union subsidiary expects to sell around 45,000 units against 40,000 last year. Bayerische Motoren Werke is reckoning with sales of 36,000 compared with 31,500 in 1978. Daimler Benz expects to sell around 30,000 cars this year against a revised 46,700 in 1978 and Porsche is forecasting unchanged sales of around 17,000 units.

Macmillan Bloedel Opposes CPI Bid

Directors of Macmillan Bloedel are opposing plans by Canadian Pacific Investments (CPI) to take over the lumber and newspaper company. CPI earlier announced plans for a \$Can.28-a-share offer (about \$23.50) for Macmillan Bloedel shares to obtain the 87 percent of the company it does not already own. CPI is currently the largest Macmillan shareholder with a 13-percent interest. A Canadian Pacific spokesman says the formal takeover offer still has not been mailed to shareholders.

EMS Technical Problems Said Resolved

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — Central bank governors of the nine Common Market nations have resolved all current technical problems relating to the European Monetary System (EMS), which they have agreed to implement three working days after they are given the go ahead by government leaders.

However, implementation of the

EMS, designed to link EEC currencies and create a zone of monetary stability, is held up by a dispute between France and West Germany. France wants the community to phase out by the end of the year Monetary Compensatory Amounts, subsidies to some community farmers, before the system begins operation. West Germany is opposed.

Monetary sources in several European countries today confirmed that all outstanding technical issues were resolved by the central bankers at a meeting last week in Basel, Switzerland, but news of this development has only now become known.

One source cautioned, however, that this did not mean new technical problems could not develop.

While the European monetary sources confirmed agreement on technical problems, they were not willing to confirm reports that a document outlining the solutions had been signed by all nine central bankers.

However, they said that Britain was part of these discussions and the resulting solutions, though it does not, for the time being, plan to include the pound in the EMS.

The central bankers also resolved issues related to the short-term support arrangements, with a supply of European Currency Units (ECUs) to serve as a means of settlements. The ECUs will be composed of a basket of the nine EEC currencies and will be issued against deposits made at the start of the EMS by each participating country of 20 percent of their gold and 20 percent of their dollar reserves. The pound is to be included in the ECU basket, though it is unclear when Britain will deposit its reserves.

The central bankers have apparently agreed that dollar reserves will be valued at market prices prevailing on the two working days immediately before valuation time. Gold, however, is to be valued at an average established over six months, using the two London fixing prices.

Further Delay Seen

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15 (UPI) — The EMS may not come into effect until March, British Foreign Minis-

Record High Set In Coupon on Canadian Bond

OTTAWA, Jan. 15 (UPI) — Finance Minister Jean Chretien announced today record high interest rates of 10.25 percent for \$Can.500 million of government bonds to be issued Feb. 1.

"The interest rates are the highest in our recordings," said a department spokesman. "Basically, the increase is to keep the bonds attractive to the public and to attract funds."

A total of \$Can.800 million in government bonds will be issued in three blocks. Three-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9 1/2 percent are to be sold at a price of 98.85 to yield about 10.20 percent to maturity. Five-year bonds carrying a coupon of 10 percent will be sold at 99 1/2 to yield about 10.31 percent to maturity and finally 10 1/4 percent bonds due Feb. 1, 2004 issued in a minimum amount of \$75 million and a maximum of \$500 million are to be sold at 99 1/2 to yield about 10.31 percent to maturity.

U.K. Post Office Loan

LONDON, Jan. 15 (Reuters) — The U.K. Post Office said today it has arranged a \$250-million, 10-year standby credit with a group of 10 banks to back up a \$250-million issue of commercial paper on the U.S. market. Interest on the standby is 1/2 percent over the London interbank offered rate. There is a commitment fee of 1/2 percent a year plus an initial fee of 1/4 percent.

Du Pont Ups Dividend; Splits Stock

IBM Net Surges 27%; Purchases a Record

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15 (Reuters) — Du Pont directors approved today a three-for-one stock split and an increase in the quarterly dividend for the first quarter to \$1.50 a share from \$1.25, on a present-share basis.

Du Pont		1978	1977
4th Quarter			
Revenue	2,700	2,300	
Profits	219.00	120.00	
Per Share	4.50	2.42	
Year			
Revenue	10,600	9,400	
Profits	786.00	545.00	
Per Share	16.15	11.06	

Stockholders will vote on the split at the annual meeting in April. If approved, it will be effective for holders of record May 30. Du Pont said.

Du Pont added that while it has a "long way to go" before its fibers business achieves an acceptable level of profitability, 1978 results of this sector were encouraging. It said improvement was particularly noticeable in carpet-fiber shipments and industrial fibers. Fibers earnings were nearly four times the \$1.21 a share earned in 1977, it said. International operations showed strong recovery in 1978 and international fibers made a turnaround after three years of losses.

IBM Net Up 27.2%

ARMONK, N.Y., Jan. 15 (Reuters) — International Business Machines today reported a 27.2-percent rise in net income last quarter compared with a year earlier and a 29.2-percent gain in per-share earnings as fourth-quarter and full-year purchases of data processing equipment reached record levels.

Net income for the year was up 14.4 percent and earnings per share 16.3 percent.

Int'l Business Machines

IBM		1978	1977
4th Quarter			
Revenue	6,438	5,038	
Profits	1,890	1,470	
Per Share	6.95	5.38	
Year			
Revenue	21,070	18,130	
Profits	5,790	5,090	
Per Share	21.29	18.30	

Gross income from rentals and services was \$3.24 billion in the fourth quarter, up 14.4 percent from \$2.84 billion, and \$12.3 billion for the full year, up 11.6 percent from \$11.04 billion. The company had gains from foreign currency translation of \$14 million in the fourth quarter, down sharply from \$64 million a year before, but gains of \$113 million for the full year, up sharply from \$28 million in all of 1977.

Growth rates of non-U.S. operations exceeded those of domestic operations in 1978, partly due to exchange fluctuations. The company said foreign operations had 1978 earnings of \$1.56 billion, up from \$1.22 billion in 1977, and gross income of \$11.04 billion, up from \$9.12 billion. IBM said incoming orders showed "substantial increases" over the strong 1977 levels and "even with the high level of shipments during 1978, the backlog at year-end increased over the previous year."

Analysts said heavy customer purchases of IBM's large-scale computers was a key factor in the company's strong fourth quarter.

Profits in U.S. Said to Surge

CLEVELAND, Jan. 15 (AP-DJ) — Net profits of U.S. companies, seasonally adjusted, rose to record levels in the fourth quarter, economists say, after slipping slightly in the third quarter from the previous high in the second period.

The companies also are entering 1979 with good momentum following the stronger-than-expected quarter and thus see high first-quarter earnings as well. Responsible for much of the business buoyancy was strong consumer spending, right through the holiday season. In addition, fourth-quarter plant and equipment outlays rose about 17 percent from a year earlier, according to Commerce Department estimates. And, after policing stocks carefully all year, most businesses were trying to build inventories a little to meet the unexpectedly strong sales.

Gains Overseas

Economists also estimate that the nation's real gross national product rose at close to a 5-percent annual rate in the fourth quarter, about twice the rate of gain that some analysts had predicted earlier in the year and a sharp jump from the 2.6-percent rate of increase in the third period.

The long list of industries likely to report higher fourth-quarter profits includes steel, forest products, oil, airlines, air-

Consumers Lead The Revival

craft producers, electronics, aluminum, rubber, auto-parts, capital-goods, chemical, trucking and banking concerns, plus a host of diversified companies. Many companies chalked up higher profits from overseas subsidiaries and direct exports as the economies of some West European countries and Japan strengthened.

General Motors will show fourth-quarter profit of about \$3.50 a share, up from \$3.26 a year earlier, predicts Arvid Jouppe, an auto-industry analyst.

Armco indicated fourth-quarter profit was a little less than \$60 million, or \$1.30 a share, up from \$51.9 million, or \$1.13 a share. Some analysts expect Republic Steel to post fourth-quarter earnings about double the year-earlier 93 cents a share.

The major domestic oil companies will register earnings increases of about 10 percent, and profit gains for the big international oils "could approach" 15 percent, says Eugene Nowak, senior analyst for Blyth Eastman Dillon. Weyerhaeuser earned between 70 cents and 90 cents a share in the quarter, analysts say, up from 51 cents a year earlier. That gain would produce

full-year profit of about \$2.80 to \$3 a share, against \$2.30 a share in 1977.

Warren Batts, Mead Corp. president, expects the company will post a 45-to-50 percent jump in earnings for the fourth quarter and a rise of more than 25 percent for the full year. John Ong, president of B.F. Goodrich, says fourth-quarter profit exceeded \$1 a share, up from 37 cents a share a year earlier.

Utilities Hurt

Some analysts now expect PepsiCo to report earnings growth of 12-to-14 percent to about \$2.45 a share for 1978. Lamson & Sessions is expecting a big profit increase this year, following a more-than-doubling of earnings in the 1978 fourth quarter.

However, many companies ran counter to the profit upturn. Electric utilities, for example, continued to be pinched between rising interest rates and other costs on one side and regulatory delays in granting rate increases on the other. Some suppliers to Sears, Roebuck earned less because the giant retailer, operating more conservatively, is cutting its purchases. And some analysts believe that Ford Motor will announce sharply lower fourth-quarter profit, mainly because of a prolonged strike at its U.K. plants.

Wall St. Prices Higher in Brisk Session

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (Reuters)

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rallied in the afternoon to score their biggest gain in three weeks in brisk trading today, led by strength in International Business Machines, up 3 1/2 to 31 1/2, and Du Pont, which jumped 10 1/2 to 142 1/2.

The Dow Jones industrial

average rose 12.39 to 848.67 points and advanced led declines 892 to 579. Volume fell to 27.6 million shares from Friday's 27.12 million.

Analysts said the market also benefited from hopes the Federal Reserve would not need to tighten credit further in the near term following its report last week that the basic money supply was unchanged.

Analysts also said the market was little affected by a Commerce Department report that U.S. business inventories rose 1.1 percent to \$371.48 billion in November.

Analysts also noted that concern about inflation, the economy and unrest in Iran continue to be negative.

Gaming shares were active and higher. Volume leader Ramada Inns added 1 1/2 to 12 and second-place Bally Manufacturing rose 6 1/2 to 61. Del E. Webb gained 2 1/2 to 14 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 0.80 points to 161.13 and the average price per share seven cents.

It announced plans for a joint venture Atlantic City casino.

Johnson and Johnson raised the dividend and picked up 1/2 to 76 1/2. Bendix announced higher profits but slipped 1/4 to 38 1/2.

Harold McGraw, chairman and president of McGraw-Hill, informed directors of American Express that the McGraw-Hill board had unanimously agreed to "categorically reject" any request to discuss the American Express proposal for a takeover.

The Justice Department said it would file suit to block the attempt of Tracinda Investment, wholly owned by Kirk Kerkorian, to acquire 20 percent of Columbia Pictures Industries Inc. at \$24 a share. Columbia eased 1/4 to 21 1/2.

Gibraltar Financial gained two to 14 1/2. The California savings and loan commissioner gave Kemper Corp. approval to buy up to 25 percent of Gibraltar's shares.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 0.80 points to 161.13 and the average price per share seven cents.

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R. N. Hurst, Chief Executive,
THOMSON'S OVERSEAS LTD.
Lorne House, Castletown, Isle of Man, British Isles

Name _____
Address _____
Age _____

External Account, YES/NO

IHT 1/79

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Bendix		1978	1977
1st Quarter			
Revenue	916.10	847.80	
Profits	37.57	28.51	
Per Share	1.64	1.28	

First Pennsylvania		1978	1977
4th Quarter			
Oper. Net	6.98	6.17	
Per Share	0.45	0.47	
Net Income	5.50	5.74	
Per Share	0.36	0.44	

NCR		1978	1977
4th Quarter			
Revenue	853.00	718.00	
Profits	90.00	54.60	
Per Share	3.34	2.20	

Year		1978	1977
Revenue	2,610	2,310	
Profits	193.70	120.60	
Per Share	11.85	5.31	

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January 11, 1979

McEnroe Rally Defeats Ashe In the Masters

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT) — The kid did not fold and that is why John McEnroe outlasted Arthur Ashe, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5, here yesterday for the top prize in the Grand Prix Masters tennis tournament.

The stage was set for a dramatic victory by the 21-year-old McEnroe when he held a 4-1 lead and then 2-0 in the final set of the 4-5, 15-40, in the final set of the 4-hour-42-minute final at Madison Square Garden.

But before the enthralled crowd of 17,000 could toast Ashe's triumph, the 19-year-old McEnroe showed that his courage was as strong as his serve-and-volley game.

He held serve to 5-4, broke Ashe at deuce with a running backhand cross-court passing shot and then held serve again, winning on

his third match point. It was his first major singles title.

The exciting struggle saved an event wracked by the absence of Bjorn Borg and Guillermo Vilas, the early loss of an injured Jimmy Connors and routine round-robin matches. It was Ashe who seemed to rise to the occasion, as if he were turning back the clock for one final hurrah.

McEnroe destroyed Ashe, 6-3, 6-1, in their round-robin match last Wednesday. But this time the veteran taught the kid a few things about tactics.

Ashe never gave McEnroe a groove for his attacking style. He used the Garden's 69-foot ceiling for defensive lobs, lobbed offensively over McEnroe's right shoulder to counter his overhead, dinked and sliced, and induced errors from McEnroe's normally solid volleys.

Peaks and Valleys

There were highs and lows in every set. McEnroe served three consecutive double faults at triple set point in the first set and then lost the tiebreaker. Just as strangely, Ashe's serve deteriorated in the second set.

The third set was a match in itself. McEnroe's seventh double fault cost him the fourth game at deuce. When Ashe served his ninth ace and held at 15 for 4-1, the crowd was on its feet.

A less-talented young player might have collapsed physically and emotionally at this point, particularly before national television cameras and a crowd so sentimental in its support for the other player. But McEnroe is someone special.

If he is not No. 1 on the player computer and has not beaten Borg at Wimbledon or Connors at Flushing Meadows Park, he is nevertheless playing like a champion.

In addition to his richest payday — he won \$100,000 and has earned almost \$500,000 in fewer than six months as a pro — the left-hander split \$400,000 with his doubles partner, Peter Fleming. They beat Tom Okker and Wojtek Fibak in the doubles final on Saturday night, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Dibbs the Top Earner

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Eddie Dibbs, who won \$32,000 for finishing fourth in the Masters tournament, was the top money earner on the pro tour in 1978, the Association of Tennis Professionals has announced.

He won \$573,273, not including a \$300,000 bonus for points earned in Grand Prix tournaments.

Dibbs' total far exceeded his career high. He lost to Brian Gottfried in the Masters consolation match yesterday, 4-6, 6-7.

A record total of 13 players made more than \$200,000 in 1978, while 34 went over \$100,000, also a record. Ten players made more than \$300,000.

The remaining players in the top 10 on the ATP earnings board were Borg, \$469,441; Raul Ramirez, \$463,866; McEnroe, \$460,285; Connors, \$392,153; Fibak, \$384,665; Gerulaitis, \$380,444; Harold Solomon, \$353,234; Lyle Nastase, \$351,843, and Gottfried, \$345,771.

The ATP listing does not include money won in exhibitions or from contracts and endorsements.

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
BOSTON CELTICS—Suspended Marvin Barnes, forward, for one game. Volwed Earl Williams, forward.

HOCKEY
World Hockey Association
WINNIPEG JETS—Signed Roland Eriksson, center, to a short-term contract.



John McEnroe raises his arms in triumph after he defeated Arthur Ashe in three sets in the Masters tennis tournament.

Mahaffey Sinks Putt To Nip Trevino by 1

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 15 (AP) — John Mahaffey rolled in the uphill, 15-foot birdie putt he needed on the 90th hole and edged Lee Trevino by a stroke in the Bob Hope Desert Classic here yesterday.

Trevino, who had been chasing Mahaffey through the last three rounds, finally caught him with an 8-foot birdie putt on the same hole, the 18th at Indian Wells.

The leader since the second round in this 5-day, 90-hole tournament, Mahaffey was standing in the fairway surveying a difficult situation while Trevino putted out.

Mahaffey had to stand in a bunker to hit his second shot and chose to lay up short of the pond on the relatively short 18th. He had a tough little chip over the water to a steeply sloping green and got it well below the hole and shook his head in disgust. Then he had to wait for several minutes while his partners, Grier Jones and Alan Tapie, putted out.

Firmly and Quickly

He stepped to the ball quickly and stroked it firmly into the back of the hole for the winning birdie. It finished off a round of 3-under-par 69, which gave him a 343 total, 17 under.

Trevino finished with a 69-344 and kept alive his California jinx — he has never won in this state. It also marked the sixth time in less than 12 months that he has been a runner-up.

Mark Hayes shot a solid, no-nonsense 6-under-par 66 that lifted him into third place at 345, only 2 shots back. Grier Jones, with a 68 in the cool, overcast weather, was next at 346. He was followed by Lanny Wadkins and Keith Fergus at 348. Wadkins had a closing 68 and Fergus a 69.

Nicklaus Far Back

Jack Nicklaus made one of his rare appearances in this marathon event, which has the field spread over four courses for the first four days. He scored a hole-in-one on the sixth hole, but never really got into the title chase, finishing with a 69 and a tie for 11th at 350.

Mahaffey, who now has won 4 times in his last 10 U.S. tournaments, started the final round with a one-shot lead over Trevino.

He stretched it to two with a little chip to 2 feet for a birdie on the eighth hole, while Trevino could do no better than match par 36 with his new putting style.

On the back nine, however, Trevino kept the pressure on and, playing in the group immediately in front of Mahaffey, finally caught him with the birdie on the 18th.

It merely set up Mahaffey's closing shot. "I really get a kick out of this pressure," Mahaffey said. "I love it."

Knoetze Is an Issue But Not a Fighter

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (NYT) — Kallie Knoetze may be a symbol of South Africa's statutory bigotry or he may be a bystander caught in the middle of a racist struggle, depending on your view. On one point, however, there need be no doubt: as a professional fighter he is a lubberly lot.

Even so, he has improved noticeably since 1977. Back when he was a cop in Pretoria he needed a gun to defend himself against a 15-year-old boy. On Saturday with no weapons except his padded fists, he disposed of Bill Sharkey, who is full grown and weighs almost 200 pounds, without turning a hair of his muttonchop whiskers.

If the lumbering lumox from the Transvaal is one of the three best heavyweights in creation, as the World Boxing Association says, then there's something gravely wrong with the world or boxing or the association or all three. As a title contender, Knoetze cuts almost as ludicrous a figure as CBS did trying to pretend it didn't promote the travesty.

Ignored by the CBS cameramen and commentators, about 150 civil rights pickets marched outside the Miami Beach Convention Center where the television show originated. Next time Knoetze does his thing, followers of the Sweet Science will picket.

Though there was no mention on the air of demonstrators outside, announcers were permitted to make discreet references to the controversy aroused by the South African's first American appearance. It was described as an "off again, on again fight," and Tim Ryan men-

tioned that "some black groups" had protested the employment of Knoetze. Jack Whitaker deplored letting "politics and racism" enter "the dreamy world of sports."

He took to the air on the network's putting up \$100,000 to make the match. Sharkey got \$10,000 but when reporters inquired about Knoetze's purse, they were told, perhaps for the first time ever in the fight racket, that it was "a personal matter."

All the Legals

Civil rights groups deem Knoetze unwelcome because he shot a 15-year-old black boy in both legs when he was a constable in Pretoria. Under urging by the Rev. Jesse Jackson, the State Department revoked Knoetze's visa last Monday but a federal judge stayed the action pending a hearing next week and the Miami Beach Boxing Commission refused to lift the fighter's license. The commission didn't require CBS to take on a promoter's license.

Comparatively few archbishops win the heavyweight championship of the world, and if moral turpitude

disqualified boxers we should have to rewrite the history of the prize ring clear back to Daniel Mendoza. Boxing has always been a refuge for the disadvantaged, including ex-cons to whom it has been a means of making an honest living.

Whether Knoetze has paid for past wrongs is open to question. The shooting happened during a racial disturbance. Knoetze said the boy was throwing stones and he fired in self-defense but none of his charges stood up against the boy, who lost a leg. The cop was cleared in that case, but in another he was fined \$320 for trying to coerce two witnesses from testifying against another policeman. Our State Department's finding of moral turpitude was based on this attempt to obstruct justice.

Guys who have, as the cliché goes, "paid their debt to society" should always be welcome in the ring or in any other job they can handle on the square. The question is whether a \$320 fine has squared Knoetze for his past. Jesse Jackson and his people think not. The State Department has its doubts.

Men's Slalom
1. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 1:45.33
2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:45.50
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:46.19
4. Peter Lüscher, Italy, 1:46.39
5. Christian Neureuther, Germany, 1:46.47
6. Marcel Dörmel, Switzerland, 1:46.57
7. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:46.51
8. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 1:47.26
9. Phil Mahre, United States, 1:47.34
10. Hans Enn, Austria, 1:47.44

World Cup Standings
1. Ingemar Stenmark, 115
2. Peter Lüscher, 112
3. (tie) Peter Mueller, 61
3. (tie) Andreas Wenzel, 61
5. Len Reed, 55
6. Piero Gros, 51
7. Bolan Kristof, 49
8. (tie) Christian Neureuther, 48
8. (tie) Paul Frommelt, 48
10. Phil Mahre, 47

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